FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 SEPTEMBER 1986

Hijacking of Pam Am Plane

"The Libyan Revolutionary Cells" were responsible for hijacking the U.S. airliner at Karachi Airport and their "revolutionary fighters" will "pass the death sentence" on U.S. "intelligence officials" on board the plane, a caller told a news agency in Cyprus in a statement reported by AFP. There are some 44 Americans among the passengers on the aircraft, which was seized by four gunmen early 5 September, according to AFP. The hijackers had stormed aboard dressed in security guards' uniforms, killing an Indian crew member and injuring two baggage handlers, Delhi radio disclosed.

The director general of Pakistan's Civil Aviation Department announced in remarks reported by Karachi radio that he has established contact with the hijackers, who said they are Arab nationals and demanded to be flown to Larnaca. The hijackers stated that the aim of their action is to secure the release of their friends in Cyprus. The Pakistani official also revealed that a commando force has been deployed at the airport. Nicosia radio subsequently cited his disclosure that the hijackers have promised to release the 400 passengers if the aircraft's pilots return to the plane to fly it to Cyprus, but that they have threatened to execute passengers if their demands are not met. An official spokesman in Nicosia stressed the Cyprus Government's determination not to allow the aircraft to land at Larnaca Airport, the radio added.

Iran will not allow the plane to overfly its airspace or land at any Iranian airport, the Iranian Foreign Ministry announced in a statement reported by IRNA.

Al-Qadhdhafi's Speech at Nonaligned Movement (NAM) Summit

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi told the conference in Harare that unless the NAM gets rid of "spies and traitors" in its ranks, he will say goodbye to "this laughable movement" and withdraw all "progressive" and "liberation" forces from it in order to establish a new anti-imperialist international front. In his remarks, reported by JANA, the Libyan leader reaffirmed his view that there is no place for a nonaligned movement in a world divided exclusively into "liberation" and "imperialist" camps, and he said the NAM is an "international comedy" which is "dying" and should be "dismantled." Al-Qadhdhafi said he will propose to the Libyan People's Congresses that Libya withdraws from the movement and noted that Libya will be unable to host the forthcoming NAM ministerial conference. He singled out the regimes of Zaire, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, and Egypt as "puppets" of imperialism, expressing distaste at their presence at the conference as "it is not appropriate for a revolutionary like myself to sit with those traitors and spies who recognize Israel." Stressing the NAM's ineffectiveness in assisting Libya against the United States, he said there is a need for a collective "liberation front" to face and fight imperialism through a collective defense system. Al-Qadhdhafi declared his readiness to leave Libya in order to establish an army of "tens of thousands" to confront the United States throughout the world, and he also challenged Jordan and Egypt to allow him to use their bases to attack the Israeli nuclear reactor at Dimona.

Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i praised Al-Qadhdhafi's "courageous" speech and expressed agreement with his denunciation of certain NAM members as "foreign spies," according to IRNA and Tehran radio. On the other hand, Egyptian delegation leader Butrus Ghali viewed the Libyan leader's remarks as "an illustration of political adolescence," MENA reported.

Al-Qadhdhafi also met with the Cuban and Nicaraguan leaders in Harare 4 September, Tripoli radio noted, adding that their talks focused on coordination in defending the Libyan, Cuban, and Nicaraguan peoples. A Palestinian source cited by Radio Monte Carlo stated that Al-Qadhdhafi met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, though the radio noted that this was not confirmed by Libyan sources.

Iran-Iraq War

Voice of the Masses radio broadcast an announcement that Iraqi soldiers and naval units repulsed an Iranian attempt to recapture the Al-'Amiq oil platform in the northern Gulf early 5 September.

Lebanon

An IDF soldier was killed in action against "terrorist" groups in the western sector of southern Lebanon the night of 4-5 September, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by IDF radio. The operation was in response to a katyusha attack on northern Israel, the report stated, and four local residents were brought back to Israel for interrogation.

In Paris, the French Foreign Ministry disclosed that France will call an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council following the killing of three French UNIFIL soldiers, AFP reported.

Israel

In remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres dismissed reports that his summit meeting with the Egyptian president is in doubt and expressed hope that last minute "difficulties" over the Tabah arbitral compromis will be overcome.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 172 *5 September 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

EGYPT

AL-AKHBAR Cited on Plan To Assassinate Mubarak *[3 Sep]* ..... D 1
'Abd al-Majid, Murphy Meet in Alexandria ..... D 1
Oil Production Ceiling To Be Honored ..... D 1
Interior Ministry Denies Sinai Officer Transfer ..... D 1

IRAQ

'Aziz Makes Statement on Gulf War Anniversary ..... E 1
Defense Minister Says Victory 'Inevitable' ..... E 1
Communique No 2,349 Details Air Force Action, Shelling ..... E 1

JORDAN

King Receives Egypt's Al-Baz, Mubarak Message ..... F 1
King Husayn Departs for UK on Private Visit ..... F 1
Al-Masri Interviewed on Middle East Problems *[Vienna KURIER 4 Sep]* ..... F 1
Communist Party Officials Reportedly Released *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... F 2

LEBANON

IDF Raids 2 UNIFIL-Controlled Towns 5 Sep ..... G 1
Resistance Group Shells Israeli Settlement ..... G 1
UNIFIL Reportedly Fires on Israeli Troops ..... G 1
Al-Jumayyil Condemns Attacks on UN Soldiers ..... G 1
Amal Denounces Killings ..... G 1
Al-Huss, Al-Hashim Discuss Draft National Charter *[VOL]* ..... G 1
Caller Threatens Syrian Forces in West Beirut *[VOL]* ..... G 2
Iranians, Fundamentalists Pouring Into South *[RFL]* ..... G 2

ISRAEL

Continuing Reportage on Plans for Summit With Egypt ..... I 1
No Egyptian Change in Date ..... I 1
Peres Receives Mubarak Messages ..... I 1
Prime Minister 'Optimistic' ..... I 1
Qatzav Proposes Peres Cancel ..... I 1
Midday Press Comments ..... I 1
Prime Minister Comments on Negotiations With Jordan *[MA'ARIV 4 Sep]* ..... I 2
Peres Tours South Lebanon, Mentions Syrian Presence ..... I 2
One Dies in 4 Sep IDF Operation in S. Lebanon ..... I 3
Arens Denies Knowledge of Shin Bet Affair ..... I 3
Transfer of Hebron Municipality Expected Next Week *[AL-TALI'AH 4 Sep]* ..... I 3
NRP Elects Hammer To Replace Minister Burg ..... I 3

NONALIGNED SUMMIT

Delegates Deliver Speeches at 3 Sep Plenary Session ..... L 1
Syria's Khaddam on NAM 'Principles' *[Damascus]* ..... L 1
Angola's Dos Santos Views Conflicts *[Luanda]* ..... L 5
Iraq's Ramadan on Gulf War *[INA]* ..... L 8

Uganda's Museveni Speaks *[Kampala]* ..... L 11
Kuwait's Al-Ahmad on Gulf War *[KUNA]* ..... L 13
Mali's Traore on Nonalignment *[Bamako]* ..... L 14
Al-Qadhdhafi 4 Sep Speech Says Time To 'Expose' NAM *[JANA]* ..... L 15
Reaction Reported to Al-Qadhdhafi Address ..... L 19
Mugabe: Not All See NAM 'Useless' *[TANJUG]* ..... L 19
Iran's Khamene'i Expresses 'Thanks' *[IRNA]* ..... L 20
Ghali on 'Political Adolescence' *[MENA]* ..... L 20
Zaire, Ivory Coast, Cameroon React *[PANA]* ..... L 20
Chadian Delegation Issues Statement *[AFP]* ..... L 20
Further Delegates Deliver Speeches at 4 Sep Session ..... L 21
Pakistan's Ziaul Haq Addresses Summit *[Karachi]* ..... L 21
Tanzania's Mwinyi on NAM's Obligations *[Harare]* ..... L 21
Filali on Morocco's Role in NAM *[Rabat]* ..... L 21
Liberia's Doe Urges Goal Reassessment *[ELWA]* ..... L 22
Madagascar's Ratsiraka Urges 'Action' *[AFP]* ..... L 22
Political Committee Views Gulf War, Winds Up Work *[TANJUG]* ..... L 22
Economic Committee 'Successfully' Completes Work *[TANJUG]* ..... L 23
NAM Economic Cooperation Program Circulated *[TANJUG]* ..... L 23
4 Sep 10-Hour 'Marathon' Session Ends *[TANJUG]* ..... L 23
Burkina Faso Leader Departs Without Al-Qahdhdhafi *[AFP]* ..... L 23
Bendjedid, Mengistu, Others Depart *[TANJUG]* ..... L 23
Meetings Continue Between Officials Attending Summit ..... L 24
Khamene'i Meets Castro, Others *[Tehran]* ..... L 24
Ortega, Castro, Al-Qadhdhafi Meet *[Tripoli]* ..... L 24
Khaddam Meets Al-Qadhdhafi, Others *[Damascus]* ..... L 24
Al-Qadhdhafi, 'Arafat Confer *[Monte Carlo]* ..... L 24
Castro Meets Foreign Leaders *[Havana]* ..... L 25

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Returns From Harare Summit 4 Sep ..... Q 1

LIBYA

JANA Editor Denies Connection With Karachi Hijack ..... Q 1
UN Delegate Al-Turayki Views 'U.S. Threats' *[London AL-MAJALLAH 3-9 Sep]* ..... Q 1

MOROCCO

King Hassan Fetes Senegalese Defense Minister ..... Q 2
BRIEFS: Slaoui to UN Appointment ..... Q 2

SUDAN

Armed Forces Head, Chief of Staff Retired ..... Q 2
Al-Mahdi Reportedly To Make 'Security Amendments' ..... Q 2
Al-Banna Returns Home, Comments on Visit to Libya ..... Q 2
Hard Currency Smuggling Network Uncovered *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD 3 Sep]* ..... Q 3

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Receives U.S. Assistant Secretary Armitage ..... Q 3
Defense Minister Receives Armitage ..... Q 3
'Explosive Device' Damages U.S. Center in Tunis *[KUNA]* ..... Q 3
PLO To Attempt Mediation Between Libya, Tunisia *[KUNA]* ..... Q 3

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Returns to Addis Ababa From Harare Summit ..... R 1

UGANDA

Ministers, Public Await Al-Qadhdhafi in Vain *[AFP]* ..... R 1

UGANDA

President Museveni Returns From Harare Summit ..... R 1

WEST AFRICA

LIBERIA

Minister Blamo Calls Alert 'Precautionary Measure' *[AFP]* ..... T 1
Opposition Leaders Decry Prison Conditions ..... T 1

NIGERIA

Babangida Returns From Harare, Denies Instability ..... T 1

SOUTHERN AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA

Soweto Residents Defy Funeral Restrictions ..... U 1
Worker Attendance Down ..... U 1
'Sporadic Absenteeism' Confirmed ..... U 1
Bureau Says No Further Incidents ..... U 2
Newspaper Reports Incidents *[Umtata]* ..... U 2
Bureau Claims No Confirmed Deaths ..... U 2
Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports ..... U 2
4 Sep ..... U 2
5 Sep ..... U 3
3,000 Miners on Strike at OFS Mine ..... U 4
Information Bureau Comments on Papers' Action ..... U 4
Nel, Editors Interviewed on Press Issues ..... U 4
'Degree of Realism' Noted At Nonaligned Summit ..... U 8
Foreign Minister Pik Botha Visits Japan ..... U 8
Statement Released to Press ..... U 8
KYODO Interview ..... U 9
Television Interview *[NHK]* ..... U 9
Agreement on Trade Reached with Taiwan ..... U 10
WEEKLY MAIL 29 Aug-4 Sep 'Apartheid Barometer' ..... U 11
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 12

AL-AKHBAR Cited on Plan To Assassinate Mubarak

NC041412 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1015 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Quoting detainees confessions, Cairo's *Al-Akhbar* yesterday said that the new group to appear shortly at the supreme state security court had planned to assassinate Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. The paper added that some of the group's members discussed the possibility of assassinating the Egyptian president when he was scheduled to pass in the Al-Sabtiyah quarter in northern Cairo to inaugurate a power station. *Al-Akhbar* then said that the group's members believed this was possible because Al-Sadat was assassinated [words indistinct]. The paper further said that the defendants were forced to abandon the plan because of the lack of the necessary resources and the heavy guard around Mubarak. The paper did not mention when the assassination attempt was supposed to take place.

Al-Akhbar also disclosed plans to assassinate a large number of senior public figures including former Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi as he is one of the regime's soldiers and *Akhbar Al-Yawm* Managing Editor Ibrahim Sa'dah because he wrote several articles under the title "A Dialogue With an Extremist". *Al-Akhbar* said that some defendants confessed that they burned police and Cairo governorate cars and that they seized an army transport truck loaded with ammunition in the Al-Ma'sarah area near the Hulwan suburb, south of Cairo. They also admitted to attacking police stations and central security centers in several public buildings to seize the weapons they contained. They also planned to take control of the Egyptian radio and television building as part of the struggle against a state which is considered [word indistinct].

Some of the group members exploited the chaotic actions by the central security soldiers last February to burn down a theater in central Cairo. Confessions reveal that the group belonging to Amir Taha al-Samawi, the main defendant in the case, is responsible for many attacks on Egyptian police stations.

'Abd al-Majid, Murphy Meet in Alexandria

NC041421 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1016 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, 4 Sep (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs. Mr Murphy arrived in Alexandria this morning from Israel as part of a tour that also includes Jordan, the purpose of which is to give impetus to the peace process.

Frank Wizner, the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, and Alan Kreczko, from the U.S. State Department, attended the meeting.

Oil Production Ceiling To Be Honored

NC040448 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2155 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA) Chemist 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, Egyptian minister of petroleum and mineral resources, has declared that Egypt is committed to honoring the oil production ceiling it has fixed of 870,000 barrels per day. Minister Qandil added that Egypt is now producing only 850,000 barrel per day, 450,000 barrels of which are consumed locally, while the remaining 400,000 are exported or shared with foreign partners, the foreign oil exploration companies working in Egypt.

In an interview published in *Al-Akhbar's* Friday edition, Minister Qandil said that new oil fields in the western desert, such as the Al-Salam and Milihah fields, will begin to produce this year. He pointed out that in the past 2 years Egypt's oil reserves have grown from 2.6 billion barrels to 4.5 billion barrels, a 45 percent increase.

Interior Ministry Denies Sinai Officer Transfer

NC041000 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0853 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA) — An official source at the Interior Ministry has denied a report published in the Dhabi-based [as received] Al-Khalij stating that 25 officers of various rank stationed in the Sinai have been transferred to other posts at the Israelis request. The report states that they repeatedly harassed Israeli tourists and visitors, and mentions the Ra's al-Burqa incident and the detention of an Israeli tourist launch in particular.

In an exclusive statement to MENA, the official said that this report is totally unfounded. He said that no officers stationed in the Sinai have been transferred.

'Aziz Makes Statement on Gulf War Anniversary

JN041751 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, made a statement to reporters on the beginning of the 7th year of the Iranian aggression agaisnt Iraq. 'Aziz told Arab and foreign press agency reporters at the press center set up to cover the Eighth Nonaligned Summit that on this day in 1980, Iranian forces heavily shelled residential areas in Iraqi border towns using Iraqi territory which was supposed to be restored to Iraq in accordance with the 1975 Algiers agreement. He said that this shelling, which constituted an act of aggression as stipulated by UN General Assembly Resolution 3,314 issued in December 1974, was not an isolated act but was the culmination of a number of acts of direct and indirect aggression.

'Aziz noted that the Iranian regime committed hundreds of such acts in 1979 and 1980 against the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Iraq. The Iraqi Government drew the attention of the Iranian authorities to this in a vain attempt to compel them to stop such acts. He said that since it came to power the Iranian regime has been bent on implementing Khomeyni's plan of exporting the Islamic revolution to the various parts of the world by all means, completely ignoring all rules and conventions that govern international relations. He said that this war which has been going on for 6 years will continue for one reason: Khomeyni's determination to become the master of our fate in Iraq.

'Aziz pointed out that even before leaving France for Iran, Khomeyni announced to the world his determination to change the regime in Iraq. Khomeyni and his henchmen have been reiterating these intentions ever since.

'Aziz said: Over the past 6 years, our heroic people have been facing this challenge and foiling this threat, which is directed against the entire international community. This has cost our people a great deal of blood which is still being spilled. It has also cost them great financial sacrifices. However, when we have to choose between our right to remain free-willed and external oppression and domination, our answer must be very clear.

Concluding his statement, 'Aziz said: The question now is: Until when will this international community continue to be powerless to stop this threat, which is directed not only against Iraqi sovereignty and indepedence but against the region's stability and world peace and security?

'Aziz then answered reporters questions on the war and Iran's responsibility for continuing the war, as well as the nonaligned summit's efforts to end the war.

Defense Minister Says Victory 'Inevitable'

JN041915 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1525 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Sep (INA) — Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, has asserted that any new Iranian aggression against Iraq will end in a fiasco regardless of its size, methods, or place. In a cable he sent to Staff Marshal Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, on the anniversary of the Iranian aggression against Iraq, Khayrallah said: Today we possess all the means that will make our victory not only possible but inevitable.

The cable said: The suspect Iranian regime, having found itself besieged by the glorious steadfastness of our people and Armed Forces, by our ever-expanding strength, by the Iranian people's clear desire to end the war, and by the pressue of world public opinion that calls for peace, is now in the throes of death, trying to realize anything, however small, in this 6-year-old war.

The cable also said: The Iraqi people who have fought them over the past 6 years and who have been, are, and will continue to be victorious over them are proud of their culture and history and of their future and are fighting to realize their legitimate aspirations.

Concluding his cable, Khayrallah said: Iraq will remain free for its people, strong with its Army, and will make an all-out war that will leave nothing behind. We will impose on the Iranian enemy a final, ignominious defeat after which they will never rise. This is because we are strong by God and by the power of the truth and because we possess the means of victory.

Communique No 2,349 Details Air Force Action, Shelling

JN041725 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,349 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. And another favor will he bestow, which ye do love: Help from God and a speedy victory. So give the glad tidings to the believers. [Koranic verses] Today is the anniversary of the Khomeyniite clique's aggression on our peaceful country. On this occasion, our Armed Forces, the shield of the homeland and the brandished sword of the people in the face of our rapacious aggressors, are recalling with pride their great victory over the years against the tyrant oppressors and are thanking God Almighty for his generosity and support. Our Armed Forces recall with pride and gratitude the struggle of their leader and inspirer, President Saddam Husayn, May God preserve him, who led them and the great people on the path of victory to preserve the homeland's territory, freedom, and the future and dignity of the Iraqis, enlightening the paths of wisdom and opening with his determination the gate of a bright, happy future.

Our Armed Froces will continue to be sincere to the great Iraqi people — both glorious men and women — from whom we derive resolve and firmness and imbibe the factors of strength and decisiveness.

On this occasion, our Armed Forces are renewing their pledge to their outstanding leader, their brave people, and their glorious Arab nation and before the whole world that they will transform any attempt by the warmongers into a disaster that will sweep their remnants, blast their evil, and spare the people and the

country their evils with the support of God and with our leader's wise directives, relying on their superiority and on the fact that our country is in the right. God is great. Accursed be the lowly.

The following is a roundup for our activities for last night and today:

1. Our Air Force planes today continued their daring attacks on the remnants of the aggressive knaves in the operational sectors, dropping deadly fire on them and destroying their equipment and weapons. Our Air Force planes flew 123 combat missions. At 0903 [0503 GMT] today, our planes launched a successful air raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, dealing it an effective, accurate blow.

Having completed their missions, our planes returned safely to base, God be praised.

2. The brave helicopter gunship pilots carried out successful combat missions against enemy units in the operational sectors, inflicting further losses in men and equipment and destroying several gun emplacements, infantry positions, and vehicles. They flew 25 combat missions and returned safely to base in God's care.

3. One of our units in the V Army Corps northern sector sighted a group of enemy personnel that was trying to advance on our units. Our forces opened fire with various weapons, destroyed the bulk of the group, and forced the remainder to flee. In another area of the sector, nine enemy men were killed and four others were captured.

4. Our brave artillery men in the VII Army Corps front directed concentrated fire at enemy positions, gun emplacements, and troop concentrations, inflicting losses in men and material and destroying a number of infantry positions.

5. One 106-mm gun and two infantry positions were destroyed and three enemy men were killed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

6. Two enemy men were killed, three others were wounded, and one ammunition dump was destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

7. Two enemy men were killed and one personnel shelter was destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

8. A number of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forces and were evacuated to the rear.

9. The forces of the tyrant Khomeyniite clique shelled Basra residential areas and the (Zamaq) housing complex in Halabjah with long-range artillery, injuring three civilians and damaging 17 houses, 1 mosque, 2 schools, 1 kindergarten, as well as a shop in Basra. One child was martyred in the (Zamaq) housing complex.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 September 1986

King Receives Egypt's Al-Baz, Mubarak Message

JN031719 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and director of the Egyptian President's Office, who conveyed to his majesty a message from His Excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak within the framework of consultations and coordination between the two fraternal countries.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, Court Chief 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Dr al-Baz left Amman for Cairo this evening.

King Husayn Departs for UK on Private Visit

JN041522 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur left Amman today for the United Kingdom on a private visit to last several days. Their majesties were seen off by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, the senate president, the speaker of the House of Representatives, the court minister, the Cabinet, and a number of senior civilian and military officials together with the British charge d'affaires in Amman. His majesty was accompanied by Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim and Staff General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces. His Highness Crown Prince Hasan took the constitutional oath in the presence of His Majesty King Husayn and of the Cabinet as regent during his majesty's absence abroad.

Al-Masri Interviewed on Middle East Problems

4U041220 Vienna KURIER in German 4 Sep 86 p 5

[Interview with Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri by *Kurier* reporter Otto Klambauer; date and place not given]

[Text] *Kurier*: You are currently participating in the summit of the nonaligned countries in Zimbabwe. The PLO is also among the 101 members of the Nonalignment Movement. Will you also meet with representatives of the PLO in Harare?

Al-Masri: Yes, why not?

Kurier: About 2 months ago the dialogue between Jordan and the PLO to create a Jordanian-Palestine federation broke down. Now there are reports that your government will permit the PLO to reopen some of its offices on Jordanian territory. Is this true?

Al-Masri: In reality Jordan's attitude toward the issue of the PLO offices on Jordanian territory has sometimes been misunderstood: because there are still 10 to 12 PLO offices on Jordanian territory. The PLO representatives heading these offices are in place, they can move about freely and work as before.

The offices that were closed were offices of Palestinian organizations outside the PLO's sphere of influence. But it was not necessary — neither for the Jordanian authorities nor for the PLO — to close all offices because relations between the PLO and Jordan have not been cut off at all.

Kurier: Thus it is correct that not all doors have been slammed shut between the PLO and Amman?

Al-Masri: No, they are still open.

Kurier: About 1 and 1/2 years ago you told the *Kurier* that if the Jordanian-Palestine peace initiative fails there will be the danger that the PLO might come under Syria's political control. The initiative has failed — does Damascus exert influence on the PLO now?

Al-Masri: This was my assessment of the political conditions that prevailed at that time. But, you know [laughs]: The Middle East is a very complicated and involved area. The priorities can change any day.

Kurier: What was the reason for the failure?

Al-Masri: In reality, this initiative has not relly failed. The basic principles on which we have agreed with the PLO are actually still valid. If one day another rapprochement occurs, we will go back to these very principles. Because we still observe these principles — and the PLO does that too. In reality, these basic questions were never a contentious issue for us.

Kurier: How much, do you think, depends on the person of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat in the PLO and in your relations with the PLO?

Al-Masri: Well, Jordan does not let itself be influenced by personal feelings — unlike other Arab states. Jordan does not pursue the double path of a secret and an official policy. Our differences do not have anything to do with the character and the person of 'Arafat.

Kurier: How does Jordan assess the visit of Israeli head of government Peres to Morocco?

Al-Masri: I do not think that this visit to Morocco is only a symbolic sign. The visit of an Israeli head of government to an Arab country is now a fact, a political fact. But, of course, nobody could expect that this would immediately solve the Palestinian question or the entire Middle East problem.

Kurier: Israel's Prime Minister Peres has repetedly stated that he would agree to an international solution to the Middle East conflict. Is this only tactics — or a real offer?

Al-Masri: Peres did not speak of an international conference on the Middle East but of an international forum. There is a basic difference between Jordan on the one side and Israel and the United States on the other concerning the task of such a forum.

Jordan's point of view is this: We want a real international Middle East conference. The idea of merely a "ceremonial" conference is rejected by us.

Kurier: Will the change at the top of the Israeli Government from Peres to Shamir on 7 October have consequences for the Middle East?

Al-Masri: Certainly, yes. But Shamir will not be the only one to make decisions in Israeli Government policy, because Peres and the Labor party will continue to participate in decisions in the coalition.

Kurier: Many people say that Austria's Middle East policy has become much more cautious since Kreisky left. Are you sad about this?

Al-Masri: I do not want to answer this question. I do not want to reproach anybody.

Communist Party Officials Reportedly Released

JN041308 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Reliable sources in Amman said Jordanian authorities decided today to release a number of officials of the banned Jordanian Communist Party who were arrested in May following riots at Al-Yarmuk University and clashes between the students and Jordanian security forces. It is believed these communist officials were arrested because they participated in the student riots and in events that led to clashes between the students and security forces, which resulted in the deaths of three students and injuring of a number of Jordanian security men on 15 May this year.

IDF Raids 2 UNIFIL-Controlled Towns 5 Sep

NC050536 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] According to reports from the occupied area of Hasbayya, a state of maximum alert has been declared among the occupation forces and agent Lahd's militiamen following reports that gunmen have entered the area.

In the meantime, the Israeli occupation forces deployed 12 armored vehicles, 9 armored personnel carriers, and approximately 150 troops northeast of Hasbayya, combing the area from midnight until 0500 today. During the operation, the Israeli force raided the towns of Shab'a and Al-Habbariyah, which are under the control of the Norwegian UNIFIL contingent. The Israelis stormed 15 homes and arrested and interrogated 5 citizens. Three Israeli helicopters flew over the area for 2 hours during the operation.

Resistance Group Shells Israeli Settlement

NC050647 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] The national resistance issued a statement this morning, noting that, in response to the terrorist actions of the Israeli enemy and his agents against the steadfast villages of southern Lebanon, a national resistance group shelled the settlement of Zar'it inside the occupied territory early this morning. The settlement received direct hits, as a result of which several homes were destroyed and set ablaze.

Immediately afterward, the enemy forces stationed in the town of (Birkat Rishah) opened tankgun fire on the areas of Ramiyah and Marwahin. Enemy helicopters dropped flares and fired heavy machine guns in their search for the brave resistance men.

UNIFIL Reportedly Fires on Israeli Troops

NC050924 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Four Israeli enemy helicopters landed troops at 0500 today in the vicinity of the town of Zibqin, approximately 20 kms from Tyre. The enemy troops then combed the town and demolished three houses, belonging to Ahmad Muslim, Munib Tu'mah, and 'Ali 'Isam Badi'. They also arrested four people — 'Ali Muhammad Badi', Mustafa Muhammad Badi', Riyad Tu'mah, and Ahmad Musallam. They wounded a woman called Muna Ahmad Musallam, who has been taken to the Jabal 'Amil Hospital in Tyre.

The national resistance men confronted the attackers, forcing them to withdraw from the town. Eyewitnesses in Zibqin noticed drops of blood at the site where the helicopters landed, indicating that injuries had been inflicted. Zibqin is within the Nepalese UNIFIL contingent's area of operation. A UNIFIL officer told a NNA reporter that the Nepalese personnel confronted the Israeli force, opening fire to check its attack on Lebanese citizens.

Al-Jumayyil Condemns Attacks on UN Soldiers

NC041950 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil is following developments in the south in the wake of renewed attacks on the French contingent operating with UNIFIL. He has acquainted himself with the details of the incident that occurred today in the town of Jwayya from reports the Army Command and the Foreign Ministry have provided him.

The president stressed that Lebanon denounces and condemns these attacks, the target of which are UN soldiers who have come to Lebanon by official request to perform a peace mission that is receiving the support of all Lebanese.

Amal Denounces Killings

NC041722 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] The Amal Movement Political Bureau and Executive Committee held a joint meeting today chaired by Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for affairs of the south. The overall security situation and current political developments were discussed during the meeting.

In a statement, the Amal Movement Political Bureau denounced the killing of members of the French contingent in UNIFIL. It vehemently denounced the barbaric crime, saying that it had all the suspect markings of those who want the loss of the south. The Political Bureau asserted that the Amal Movement will follow up on this and other similar incidents. It also said it shared the pain over the loss of innocent lives with the French Government, the French people, the United Nations, and UNIFIL.

The statement also denounced the killing of a Palestinian by an Amal member, and stressed that the investigation is continuing and a just verdict will be handed down soon.

It criticized the siege of the town of Afqa, which attributed to the quest for hegemony. This drive has become a generalized phenomenon and the only way of dealing with the Lebanese problem.

The statement noted that pressure on the Lebanese World Cultural League and one Lebanese sect's attempts to control it in the past are being repeated in the case of the Conference of Youths of Lebanese Origin. The statement declared that the Amal Movement would not participate in this conference, and called for a boycott unless it is reorganized along non-sectarian lines.

Al-Huss, Al-Hashim Discuss Draft National Charter

NC041328 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] A meeting between Ministers Salim al-Huss and Joseph al-Hashim ended just now. Al-Huss said that an agreement has been reached on guidelines of the draft national charter, and Minister al-Hashim emphasized that the views were identical. Here are their statements:

[Begin recording] [Al-Huss] We reviewed draft principles that could become a starting point for the national charter. We have been assigned this task by the government dialogue meeting. We listened to each other's remarks on the drafts submitted. We will submit both drafts and the remarks on them at the government's next meeting. We hope to achieve a quick result consolidating both drafts into one which the dialogue committee would adopt.

[Reporter] Will you meet again with Minister al-Hashim?

[Al-Huss] There is no need for this. We have completed our discussions.

[Reporter] Have you agreed on a unified draft or are there two different versions?

[Al-Huss] As I mentioned, we will submit both drafts along with our remarks.

[Reporter] Can you mention the major points?

[Al-Huss] No. This is not the right occasion.

[Reporter] Thank you.

[Reporter] Your excellency the minister. [words indistinct]

[Al-Hashim] As his excellency the former prime minister said, each of us has submitted some principles, titles, and proposals pertaining to the draft of a new national charter. We agreed on many points. There are other points which need explanation and clarification. We will submit them to the government dialogue committee.

[Reporter] Will there be further consultations before submitting this draft to the ministerial committee?

[Al-Hashim] (?Naturally). [end recording]

Caller Threatens Syrian Forces in West Beirut
NC041940 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] We have received an anonymous phone call from someone claiming to belong to the Revolutionary Punishment Organization. The caller said he was responsible for a pair of explosions at two Syrian intelligence centers in Al-Hamra' and the Sports City.

He threatened to continue planting explosive devices unless the Syrians loosen their hold over West Beirut and its people.

Iranians, Fundamentalists Pouring Into South
NC041733 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] The *Central News Agency*, quoting people coming from the Al-Biqa' and the south, reports that the Iranians and the fundamentalists have profilerated in these two areas. According to the agency, Hizballah has for some time forced the citizens to sign petitions calling for the establishment of an Islamic state in Lebanon. According to the same report, the extremists and the fundamentalists have taken up advanced positions in the south and the Amal Movement is gradually losing control over the area.

Continuing Reportage on Plans for Summit With Egypt

No Egyptian Change in Date

TA041401 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1345 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Egypt has not been informed of any change in the date of the summit meeting between Prime Minister Peres and President Mubarak. This was said today by senior officials in the Prime Minister's Office, who believe the difficulties in concluding the arbitral compromis are an Egyptian attempt to make last-minute gains, although this will not cause a postponement of the summit.

Today Richard Murphy arrived in Cairo for talks with Mubarak as part of the U.S. envoy's attempts to work out a joint Jordanian-Israeli-Egyptian political formulation.

Peres Receives Mubarak Messages

TA041852 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Egypt is not making the holding of the Peres-Mubarak summit dependent on a resolution of the dispute over the Tabah border demarcation. This was said in a message the Egyptian president has sent to Prime Minister Peres. In a second message Mubarak sent Peres, Egypt explains its position on the border demarcation and the reasons for its opposition to Israel's position. This has been learned by our political correspondent Yig'al Goren. The Prime Minister's Office, as well as the Foreign Minister's Office, believes this evening that despite the difficulties in completing the appendix to the arbitral compromis, the summit will be held as planned next week. A team to prepare the summit headed by the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, has prepared the working files for the summit, and at the beginning of next week a preparatory group will leave for Egypt.

Prime Minister 'Optimistic'

TA050430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres last night received a message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak repeating that there would be no summit until the agreement on the Tabah border dispute is signed. The message was delivered by special Egyptian envoy Muhammad Basyuni. However, Prime Minister Peres remains optimistic that the summit will take place. Reporter Vivien Royston asked him if his talks with Mubarak are in doubt:

[Begin recording] [Peres] I don't think it's in doubt. I think at the last moment we have encountered some difficulties, and I do hope we shall overcome them.

[Royston] What are the difficulties at the moment?

[Peres] The remaining difficulties are basically two: One is the selection of the arbitrators. We have a long list, it started with 30 and we have to wind up with 3, and it's a very complicated system how to select them. And the second is the marking on the map of the so called polygons. Polygons means a very small area: I mean when one looks at it closely we are talking about 3/4 of a dunam in one case and 1/4 of a dunam on another case, a tiny little piece of land, almost unnoticeable.

[Royston] If necessary, is Israel prepared to give up on anything so that the summit can take place?

[Peres] On what?

[Royston] Whatever the Egyptians require.

[Peres] Look, in negotiations its like negotiations, we negotiate. It's not a matter of giving up or receiving, it's a matter of negotiations, and I hope we shall reach an agreement. [end recording]

Qatzav Proposes Peres Cancel

TA050630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] The labor and social affairs minister has suggested that the prime minister call off the planned summit meeting with the Egyptian president. Minister Qatzav toured Daliyat al-Karmil and, in a talk with our correspondent Yo'el Dar, said that the Egyptians do not intend to hold negotiations to promote normalization between the two countries, but rather to gain self-determination for the Palestinians.

[Begin Qatzav recording] The prime minister sent Minister 'Ezer Weizman to bring the German and Italian Governments up to date; I would expect him to appoint one of his ministers to bring the members of his own government in Israel up to date, and this has not yet been the case. According to the information I have gathered so far, which reveals a withdrawal and evasion on the part of the Egyptian president, I think that our national pride and honor has been damaged. Were the prime minister to ask me, I would definitely say I think it would be better not to hold the meeting, particularly in view of the reports in the Egyptian media which reveal that the Egyptians essentially do not plan to discuss the normalization of relations between Israel and Egypt, but rather to discuss giving the Arabs self-determination. Under the present circumstances, I think the prime minister would do well to decide not to go to Egypt. In this way, his prestige both in the international arena and at home would be enhanced, and I think that this way he would be best serving Israel's national interests. [end recording]

Midday Press Comments

TA040920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Review of the midday press editorials]

[Text] All the papers write about the doubts as to whether the Peres-Mubarak summit will indeed be held.

Yedi'ot Aharanot says that if the summit does not take place normalization might be put off and, consequently, the promotion of the peace process in the region. The chances of attaining these two objectives in the wake of the summit are rather slim and we and the Egyptians may be missing an important opportunity.

Ma'ariv also regrets the obstacles on the way to a summit, saying every possible effort must be made to overcome them in order to solidify peace with Egypt and expand the range of the talks to include other elements, except for the PLO.

Hadashot says that Mubarak must realize there are only so many concessions Peres can make. It seems he has already reached the limit and public opinion, not to mention the Likud, will not allow him to cross it.

Prime Minister Comments on Negotiations With Jordan

TA041419 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 4 Sep 86 p 3

[Report by Refa'el Mann]

[Text] "Murphy is now trying to examine the extent of common ground that will enable the launching of a new stage in the peace process. The talks are currently at a very preliminary stage, and therefore the extent of their success cannot yet be determined." These remarks were made yesterday by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at the annual dinner of foreign correspondents in Jerusalem. With regard to the U.S. assistant secretary of state's mission, he said that Murphy's visit is not connected to a specific event, but rather is part of an attempt to consolidate a strategy for promoting the peace process in the next 2-3 years.

According to the prime minister, the main obstacle to Husayn's joining the peace process is the matter of Palestinian representation to the talks, while on the question of "the international forum," there is no longer a gap between the Israeli and Jordanian positions. Peres noted that according to the understanding between the two countries, negotiations would begin within the framework of an international forum which, according to one proposal, would comprise the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. "It is obvious that Israel will insist that only countries having diplomatic relations with all the sides participate in the talks," the prime minister said.

Peres also emphasized that the international forum would not have the power to dictate an agreement to the parties involved, or to reject one. Once the negotiations are launched, the conference will split into bilateral committees dealing with Israel's relations with each of its neighbors with the aim of reaching peace agreements.

"We have an understanding whereby the negotiations will begin without any preconditions. Each side will have the right to bring its own ideas and the other side will listen to them," Peres said, explaining the principles of understanding reached between Israel and Jordan at the beginning of the year during Murphy's earlier talks.

Peres rejected the proposal that representatives of the five Security Council members convene a preliminary meeting before direct negotiations begin. "This is a very strange suggestion; is like parents arranging a marriage without the bride and groom," the prime minister said.

Replying to a question, the prime minister rejected the call by Ministers Gur and Weizman to announce Israeli willingness to negotiate with the PLO if the latter accepts UN Resolution 242 and recognizes Israel's right to exist. "Husayn tried to negotiate with the PLO and discovered that his attempt was a futile one that would not yield results. Jordan reached the conclusion that negotiations with the PLO and 'Arafat are impossible," Peres claimed.

Peres enumerated the objectives of the national unity government in the next 2 years: the continuation of a "sincere, determined, and dynamic" effort to bring about peace; the transition from a stabilized economy to one of growth and development; the placing of more attention on social needs; the reduction of domestic tensions; and the improvement of Israel's status in the world.

Peres Tours South Lebanon, Mentions Syrian Presence

TA041735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Peres was in south Lebanon today. He met with south Lebanese officials and toured the security zone. Vivien Roysten reports:

[Begin recording] [Roysten] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres maintains that Israel's northern border is being sufficiently defended by the Israeli Army. If this is the case, is UNIFIL vital to the security of Israel? Prime Minister Peres:

[Peres] To the security of Israel, surely not. Israel is being defended by the Israeli Army, not by UNIFIL.

[Roysten] In the northern border?

[Peres] Well, I wouldn't think there is a real need or necessity to extend the deployment of the UNIFIL forces south of their present lines.

[Roysten] How concerned are you about the continued presence of Syria in south Lebanon and the apparent return of PLO?

[Peres] Basically we are concerned about the intentions of Syria and their belligerent mood, but I can't mark or notice any real change in the Syrian deployment. The PLO is making a major effort to make a comeback in southern Lebanon. I think again they will endanger the very delicate existing fabric of Lebanese life and we shall keep vigilance, which is necessary.

[Roysten] Prime Minister Peres toured south Lebanon today 1 and 1/2 years after Israel's withdrawal, accompanied by Chief of Staff Moshe Levi and head of Northern Command Major General Yosi Peled. He met with south Lebanese army head General Antoine Lahd and soldiers in the field. He expressed his satisfaction with the performance of the south Lebanese army and the security situation in south Lebanon. [end recording]

One Dies in 4 Sep IDF Operation in S. Lebanon

TA050839 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0824 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] In the IDF operation in southern Lebanon last night, in which an IDF soldier was killed, four local residents were apprehended and brought to Israel for interrogation. This has been reported by the IDF spokesman.

The IDF unit was operating in the village of Zibqin in the western sector of Lebanon, about 7 km north of the Israeli border. Several katyusha rockets had been fired at Israel from the region. The IDF unit demolished a building which served as a base for organization and launching of attacks.

During the operation, fire was opened on the force from one of the buildings, killing an IDF soldier. The bereaved family has been informed.

The IDF spokesman reports that the IDF action in Lebanon last night was aimed at sabotaging attempts at terrorist groupings in the region as well as deterring the village residents from harboring and assisting terrorists there.

Arens Denies Knowledge of Shin Bet Affair

TA050440 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Arens has reportedly already been interviewed by the special police team investigating the Shin Bet affair. He reportedly denied knowing about either the killing of the two hijackers who seized an Egged bus 2 years ago, or about the coverup of the affair, which followed. Arens was defense minister at the time of hijacking.

Transfer of Hebron Municipality Expected Next Week

TA041548 Jerusalem AL-TALI'AH in Arabic 4 Sep 86 pp 1, 11

[Text] *Al-Tali'ah* has learned from a reliable source in Hebron that a 10-member committee (headed by Muhammad Rashid al-Ja'bari, head of the Hebron District Education Department) has presented a petition to the military authorities announcing its readiness to take over responsibility for Hebron municipality in place of the town's Israeli administration. Members of the committee have been announcing in their public and private meetings that the transfer process will be carried out within a week from now.

It is worth noting that these statements coincide with the feverish movements preceding the Peres-Mubarak summit and with the frantic search for a Palestinian party willing to enter direct negotiations at the side of the Jordanian delegation.

The above-mentioned source adds that the committee's chairman and members are repeatedly claiming that they have obtained the prior consent of the Jordanian and official Palestinian sides. It is also being said that Zamir Shemesh, the Israeli officer in charge of running the affairs of Hebron municipality, has for several days now been handing over his duties to the municipality's secretary, who will in turn hand them over to Muhammad Rashid al-Ja'bari and his appointed committee.

NRP Elects Hammer To Replace Minister Burg

TA041756 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Former Minister Zvulun Hammer has been elected to replace Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg as the National Religious Party [NRP] representative in the Cabinet. Hammer beat former Religious Affairs Ministry Director General Moshe Salomon in a runoff election at the NRP convention tonight. Hammer took 538 votes in the tallying, many of the votes coming from the faction that earlier supported NRP Knesset Member Avner Sciaki.

Delegates Deliver Speeches at 3 Sep Plenary Session

Syria's Khaddam on NAM 'Principles'

JN041029 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1752 GMT 3 Sep 86

["Text" of Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's 3 September speech at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare — read by announcer]

[Text] His Excellency Robert Mugabe, conference chairman, esteemed conference members: I am honored to deputize for President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, at the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries' heads of states and governments as Syria's representative and head of its delegation. It pleases me to convey to you the greetings of our president of the Republic and of our people and their sincere wishes for the success of this conference and for attaining aspired objectives. I would also like to convey the greetings of President Hafiz al-Asad and of the Syrian Arab people to Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana and to the friendly Zimbabwean people who waged a long struggle and offered momentous sacrifices, as a result of which they obtained their independence after defeating Ian Smith's racist regime supported by colonialist and imperialist forces.

Syria has supported the Zimbabwean people's struggle and has adopted a stand of solidarity toward them. It is with feelings of elation that we now visit this country which has gained its independence and freed itself from the racist regime. It now stands by the side of its sisters, the African confrontation states, in the same trench against the fierce racist regime in South Africa. We reiterate our solidarity with these countries and our support for them in their struggle against the odious apartheid regime.

Robert Mugabe, chairman of our conference and Zimbabwean prime minister, played a central role in leading the Zimbabwean people's struggle, in attaining victory, and in establishing the nationalist regime in this country. Those who have merits deserve recognition. Here I would like to extend heartfelt greetings to Mr Mugabe as well as sincere wishes of success in leading the Zimbabwean people on the road to ever- increasing progress and prosperity.

I grasp this opportunity to greet friendly India and its Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and to express appreciation for his efforts in completing his term in office as chairman of the seventh nonaligned session in lieu of his deceased mother, Indira Gandhi, whom we had the honor of knowing and who wisely administered the meetings of the seventh summit of the nonaligned heads of states and governments and who continued to exert until her death appreciated efforts in chairing the Nonaligned Movement, doing her best to entrench this movement, enhance its principles, and serve the causes of its peoples and the causes of all other peoples. We bow our heads in memory of her and we recall with respect her life which abounded with great actions and fruitful efforts.

The eighth summit convenes in Harare on a special occasion, that of the Nonaligned Movement's 25th anniversary and the convocation of the first conference of the Nonaligned Movement's heads of states and governments in Belgrade in September 1961. We take pride in what our movement has achieved over the past 25 years in terms of development and progress. The number of Nonaligned Movement members has increased fourfold. This increase is a sign of the faith people have in nonaligned principles and their conviction that these principles are the means for safeguarding peoples' freedom, independence, and sovereignty and for saving the world from the perils of the struggle among military blocs.

To secure that this development in the Nonaligned Movement acquires its real dimensions, member countries must abide by Nonaligned Movement principles. The movement cannot live without its principles. It can have no effectiveness without member countries abiding by these principles and adopting them as a way of life. Our loyalty to our movement's principles will give our statements and our summit resolutions strength and effectiveness and influence in the international arena. That's why we stress nonaligned countries must be united with respect to principles, values, and ideals which have been our guide since the movement's establishment and which have given the Nonaligned Movement its main feature, that of a movement hostile to imperialism which defends peoples' sovereignty and their free and independent will. This feature is the basis on which we depend to confront the recurrent attempts by the forces of imperialism and colonialism to impose their hegemony on the world.

Experience over the past 25 years has demonstrated that the more solidarity among our members, the more their ability to confront colonialism, imperialism, and Zionism and to help liberation movements and the more able they are to work for international accord and world peace, thus warding off the spector of nuclear war and establishing a new world economic system free from exploitation and hegemony and the plundering of peoples' resources.

Let us protect the weapon of solidarity and let us enhance it by abiding by principles to prevent our ranks from being penetrated and also to prevent some of us from falling into the trap of perilous enticements or from submitting to blackmail from pressures and threats.

It is regrettable and painful to see some member-states deviating from movement principles and driven toward trends which the movement was established to counter. These member-states found themselves on a path contrary to the road we chose with our freedom and will and through our conviction that it was a sound road leading to peace, justice, and quality among peoples. It is also regrettable that the successes realized by our movement at its beginning were followed in recent years by weakness because some violated movement principles. Matters sometimes turned into conflict and war among some member states.

In this phase, we are dutybound to expose any deviation from principles and to point out trends which are contrary to the truth of our course. By doing so, we will prevent disunity of ranks, dissipation of efforts, and weakening of the movement, and we will also maintain the strength of our movement, as well as its effectiveness and influence on and correction of international

policy. In this phase we are facing a very complicated and extremely dangerous international situation as a result of the ambitions of imperialist and colonialist forces, as well as the policies of aggression, domination, occupation, and exploitation which these forces adopt.

If the Nonaligned Movement, with its world weight and moral influence, does not work to stop the serious deterioration of the international situation, then, as a result of these ambitions and policies, the world could head for an unknown fate filled with grave dangers. In fact, Third World countries, including us, have their future, wealth, and freedom threatened because the forces of world imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism and its colonialist, racist, and Zionist allies, persist in working to spread their political, military, and economic hegemony over the world.

As is clear in their leaders' talks, these forces are hostile to peaceful coexistence, to international detente, to peoples' liberation, to independence, and to the right to self-determination. These forces are determined to achieve domination and hegemony even if the price is the risk of nuclear war. For this purpose, we see these forces escalating the arms race and allocating huge funds to enlarge their miliary power and stockpile nuclear weapons. Earth is not sufficient enough for these forces to pursue their dangerous games, so they try to make space a new field for spreading their weapons, after having used the land and sea and the earth's atmosphere for this purpose. regardless of the enormous expenditures at the expense of peoples' basic needs and regardless of the risk of a nuclear disaster which could wipe out life on earth.

These forces are determined to keep nuclear horror as a sword brandished over all heads and threatening mankind. Meanwhile, they show no readiness to be convinced that the road to peace, security, and propserity is the road of principles and dealing with others on the basis of equality. Nor are they ready to accept that the way to solve differences in viewpoints and disputes is through the United Nations and through respecting its Charter. As long as these are the premises, methods, and aims of such forces, it is not strange that these forces seek by all means to weaken this organization [the United Nations] and to obstruct its role of maintaining peace and security, of solving international conflicts by peaceful means, and of helping world peoples attain economic and social progress.

The United Nations came about in response to a need sensed by mankind. This need was an expression of noble objectives which were in the minds of the founders when the constituent conference was held in San Francisco. These objectives are particularly represented by saving coming generations from war, respecting the basic rights of nations whether big or small, achieving justice and social prosperity, and maintaining international peace and security. What has taken place since the establishment of the United Nations differs from these principles.

Only 3 years after the UN Charter was approved, tribulation befell the Palestinian people, rendered homeless by Zionism through killings and terrorism, their land and property usurped. This took place within the sight and hearing of the United Nations and even under its canopy. What occurred in 1948 was the beginning of the expansion of Zionist colonialism on Arab land. Afterward, Israel attacked neighboring Arab countries, occupied other parts of Arab countries, and recently invaded Lebanon. In the African south there have been repeated challenges to the United Nations by the apartheid regime, as well as rejection of UN resolutions and the continued occupation of Namibia.

Then there was the aggression to which the DPRK was subjected as well as the aggressions against Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and the invasion of Grenada and other acts of aggression against nonaligned countries, such as the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the barbaric air raids against African confrontation states, and the U.S. threats to Nicaragua and Cuba. All these violations of UN principles and its Charter have taken place while the United Nations, shackled by the forces of imperialism, colonialism, Zionism, and racism, was unable to perform its mission or to prevent what has taken place.

Out of its insistence on weakening the United Nations, the United States recently began waging a financial and political war against it, exercising pressure and using its veto to paralyze UN Security Council resolutions and to obstruct its role as an international authority responsible for safeguarding world peace and preventing the solving of any world problem which runs counter to its objectives. Had it not been for the obstacles put forth by the forces of imperialism and their allies, this international organization would have succeeded through its sessions, committees, and affiliated organizations in achieving more than it has achieved. The international organization would also have been able to find solutions to many political, economic, and social problems many peoples are suffering from. We, the nonaligned countries, must defend the United Nations and strive to enhance its effectiveness to enable it to perform missions for which it was established and to assume the role stipulated for it in its Charter.

From this African land and this militant African country I address our brothers of the African Continent, particularly in southern Africa, to highlight once again the warning that the racist Zionist regime in Israel is the twin of the apartheid regime in South Africa.

Brother Africans, together we are struggling against racism with its two regimes in two regions. We are struggling against the regime of colonialist settlement in two regions. The enemy is a common enemy in two regions. The historical origins of the two racist regimes in Israel and South Africa, the close bonds which have existed between them over the years, their cooperation in military, political, and economic fields, and their close affiliation with U.S. imperialism confirms we are facing a common enemy and that we are waging the same battle. Israel, which seeks to return to African countries, is the ally of imperialism and the enemy of the African people. It can never bring them any good. On the contrary, it will only harm them. Every deed it performs and every action it undertakes is only to serve imperialist and Zionist interests. Naturally, all this is not in the interest of African countries.

Brothers in South Africa, the Pretoria regime fights you with Israeli and U.S. weapons. Aggression is being committed against Arabs with the same weapons. The U.S. veto, used in the UN

Security Council against our Arab cause, is also being used against your causes.

While I am about to give you a brief picture of the situation in our Arab region, there comes to mind many comparisons beween the state of affairs in our region and the state of affairs in South Africa, and the U.S. stands and its allies toward the state of affairs in the two regions. Here I would like to point out two recent U.S. stands which show how much the United States protects the Zionist regime in Israel and the apartheid regime in South Africa and how much it is linked to these two regimes in its defense of them.

In a major political speech before the U.S.-Israeli public affairs committee in Crystal City, Virginia, in April 1985, the U.S. secretary of state said the United States is committed and will continue to be committed to assisting Israel. That's why the United States must clearly show the world it is a permanent ally and an ally which Israel can count on for U.S. material and moral support and for support in the United Nations.

This is one aspect. Another aspect is the question of imposing sanctions on the racist Pretoria regime. The United States used its veto in the UN Security Council and started putting pressure on its allies to oppose these sanctions and announced, through its president and those who speak on its behalf, that the reason for its opposition was beause these sanctions would harm the South African people and the interests of neighboring African countries. How ridiculous this claim is by the United States which has close relations with the apartheid regime! The United States seems more concerned about African interests than the Africans themselves who call for imposing these sanctions.

Mr Chairman, respected members, while discussing the situation in the Arab region and the Arab-Israeli struggle, I am not going to read from history books. History is an open book; its pages have been read over and over and they have showed that what we are suffering in our region is a colonialist, settler invasion which was planned in the colonialist capitals and implemented by world Zionism in stages, beginning in 1948 with the support of imperialist powers and colonialist states, particularly the United States of America.

I will not go back to the Balfour Declaration to explain its falsity or to Britain's role in bringing the Zionist invaders to the Palestinian land in order to explain the extent of the plot. I will not refer to the UN General Assembly's partition plan and explain its circumstances and the methods of pressure and blackmail which the United States employed to have it approved even by a one-vote majority. I would only like to allude to a current fact, namely, that in our struggle with Israel, we are not only facing world Zionism represented by Israel and its racist regime, but also the mighty resources of the United States.

Over the past years, we endeavored to make this struggle an Arab-Israeli dispute. But the United States insisted on becoming a party to this dispute with its blind alignment with Israel. We have always said that on the Arab-Israeli dispute the United States always offered us sugar-coated words and offered Israel unlimited active support. Now, the United States does not even offer the Arabs words while it further increases its support for Israel. In order to make the picture clearer to you and show you that Israel is the United States and the United States is Israel, and that there is no U.S. policy in the Middle East but an Israeli policy, or a policy that serves the Israeli interest which is implemented by the United States, I would like to prove my argument by quoting U.S. officials themselves. In the speech referred to above, the U.S. secretary of state, in an attempt to further appease the Zionists in the United States and Israel, said that the United States had maintained its unrelenting support for Israel's security for almost 4 decades, that the U.S. and Israeli aims cannot be realized unless the United States and Israel are strong. He said that his country annually offers Israel more security assistance — meaning military assistance — than it offers any other state and considers this assistance one of the best U.S. investments not only for the sake of Israel but for the sake of the United States as well. In his speech, the U.S. secretary of state said that the Americans cannot trust any friend in the world more than they trust Israel. He also said that all Americans realize the need for negotiating from a position of strength and not weakness, that the strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel has become an official process with special institutions, and that there is a joint Israeli- U.S. committee for political and military affairs. He also said that the United States' clear, strong, and permanent commitment to Israel provides the best hope for peace, that the progress of the peace process cannot be realized unless doubts about the U.S. commitment to Israel are removed, and unless the illusion that it is possible to weaken U.S. support for Israel is dispelled.

It is clear that when the U.S. secretary of state spoke abot peace he meant the U.S.-Israeli peace, which in turn means Arab capitulation. By stressing the need for negotiating from a position of strength, he only meant Israel and the United States. As for the Arabs, they are required to negotiate from a position of weakness. For this reason the Camp David agreements were concluded and for this reason there was the insistence that the Arab states negotiate one by one with the U.S.-supported Israel. It was also for this reason that the United States and Israel strongly opposed an international conference to solve the Arab-Israeli dispute.

In a speech he delivered at the Knesset during his visit to Israel last July, the U.S. vice president confirmed the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel, stressing the following points: Strength is a necessary precondition for peace; a strong Israel with a sound economy serves U.S. national interests; maintaining Israel's strength and qualitative supremacy is a necessary condition for safeguarding stability and for encouraging the achievement of peace in a volatile region, and this applies to confrontation between Israel and those who threaten its security and to other confrontations, as the U.S. vice president put it; and President Reagan's plan, which was announced in September 1982, provides the best means to open a dialogue among all parties and the best framework for guaranteeing Israel's security within defendable borders.

Does this not mean that the United States seeks to drag weak Arab states to separate negotiations with a strong Israel which receives unlimited support from the United States in order to impose the Israeli conditions which mean the capitulation of the Arabs? This is what the United States did through the Camp

David accords regarding Egypt, and this is what is sought to do regarding Lebanon through the 17 May 1983 agreement. This is what the United States wants to do regarding Syria and other Arab states. To achieve this objective, the United States encouraged Israel and gave it the green light to invade Lebanon. It imagined that the invasion would deal a blow to Lebanon, the Palestine question, and Syria. It has also put pressure on one or more Arab states to enter bilateral negotiations with Israel. For the same reason, the United States blessed the Moroccan king's meeting with the Israeli prime minister in Morocco — a meeting which was a flagrant violation of the Arab summit resolutions. To achieve the same objective, the United States provoked the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and carried out an aggressive raid agaisnt the Libyan leader and his family, killing several civilians and innocent people. For the same reason, the United States coordinated with Israel to foil all efforts to restore peace, stability, and normal life to Lebanon.

On the pretext of combating terrorism, the United States and Israel practiced the policy of terrorism in its most hideous form. The United States and Israel have also hijacked a civilian plane in international airspace. Israel hijacked a civilian Libyan airliner which was carrying an official Syrian delegation to Damascus. The United States has also hijacked a civilian Egyptian airline which was forced to land at one of the U.S. bases in Sicily. Israel and the United States practiced terrorism through arbitrary shelling of Lebanon's cities and villages from U.S. and Israeli warships and planes, bombarded Tunis, and carried out other acts of terrorism.

The U.S. objective behind the issue of terrorism is to combat the liberation movements. We oppose terrorism which means killing for the sake of killing and harm for the sake of causing harm. However, we stress the need to clearly distinguish between the true meaning of terrorism on the one hand and liberation and struggle against invasion, aggression, and occupation on the other. Aggression and occupation breed resistance. When there is revolutionary violence, which is the natural right of the peoples whose territory has been occupied and whose rights have been usurped, the United States calls them terrorists. However, when Israel carries out acts of terrorism and violence, the United States describes them as a legitimate right of self-defense and a retaliatory action. I would like to add that the U.S. Administration did not hesitate to tarnish Syria with terrorism despite the fact that Syria has helped save several kidnapped U.S. and other nationals. This is further proof that the issue of terrorism is a U.S. pretext to break Arab steadfastness.

Israel, which is indebted for everything to the United States, is spying against it. The U.S. news media exposed several acts of Israeli espionage in the United States, some of which were very serious. Despite all this, a U.S. official who accompanied the U.S. vice president on his visit to Israel told journalists that these matters should not hinder strong cooperation between the United States and Israel, and that this is a secondary issue.

Israel, which spies on the United States on U.S. territory, is a U.S. ally. It is connected with the United States in a strategic alliance giving it more military and economic advantages than those given to other U.S. allies, thus making Israel an advanced U.S. military base. As a followup to this strategic alliance, Israel has become a partner to the United States in the so-called "star wars" plan. You certainly realize the inherent danger of Israel obtaining the technology pertaining to the militarization of outer space. U.S. officials often say that Israel is besieged by hostile forces, but they ignore the fact that since its establishment Israel was meant to be a hostile force in regions surrounding it and those that are far beyond. It is hostile to all of humanity. U.S. officials either forget or ignore the afflictions Israel has brought on the Arabs. It seems that they are perfectly satisfied with this situation exactly as they are satisfied with the afflictions the Pretoria regime and its allies have brought on the Africans. In short, the United States and Israel are not concerned with peace in the Middle East despite their big talk about such peace. They are not interested in this peace; their interest lies in finding a suitable atmosphere for Israel's growth and expansion and for U.S. and Israeli domination over the region. This cannot be done unless they impose their capitulationist solutions on the Arabs.

We, the Arabs, are interested in peace. We fight for peace. However, peace has its rules and elements. There can be no peace with aggression, no peace with occupation, and no peace with usurpation of rights. Peace can be realized by ending aggression and occupation and by restoring rights, particularly the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to determine their fate by themselves, and to establish their independent state on their national soil. The road to peace is an international conference under UN auspices to be attended by the UN Security Council's permanent member states and all parties concerned.

Lebanon is suffering from the Israeli occupation of part of its territory, Israeli interference in its internal affairs, its fomenting of grudges among the Lebanese people, and its preventing efforts to establish amity, calm, and peace on Lebanese territory. Syria will never abandon its role of meeting the requirements dictated by its sisterly relations with Lebanon. The U.S. and Israeli attempts will not prevent it from continuing to extend assistance to the fraternal Lebanese people until national reconciliation is realized and the entire Lebanese territory is liberated from Israeli occupation, and until Lebanon regains its full role in its Arab family, in the Nonaligned Movement, and in the international community. A security plan for West Beirut was laid down and successfully implemented in cooperation with Syria. The aim is to expand this plan in order to spread security and stability in all parts of Lebanon.

Mr Chairman, respected members: The international imperialist policy is the reason for the problems in all parts of the world. This policy is also the reason these problems have still not been solved. The Cypriot problem is engaging our attention in the Nonaligned Movement, causing concern in the international community, and worrying the Mediterranean nations. We support the Cypriot Republic's endeavors to solve this problem through implemention of the pertinent UN resolutions and the withdrawal of foreign forces from Cypriot territory, preserving the Cypriot Republic's sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and nonalignment. We also support all efforts and endeavors to this effect.

We also support the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's endeavors to peacefully reunify the Korean homeland without

external intervention and call for the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea. We condemn the South Korean regime's attempt to gain UN membership and consider it an attempt to perpetuate Korea's division. We also support the DPRK's call for declaring the Korean peninsula a zone of peace, free of foreign military bases and nuclear weapons.

The Nicaraguan Republic is being exposed to a direct threat from the United States, whose administration is working to raise funds to arm and finance the conterrevolutionary elements in Nicaragua in order to carry out terrorist actions to destabilize this nonaligned country and change the regime freely chosen by the Nicaraguan people. We support the Nicaraguan Republic in its confrontation of U.S. imperialism and support its call for solving its differences with the United States peacefully, and we condemn all hostile U.S. stands concerning Nicaragua. We also condemn the U.S. Administration's contempt of the International Court of Justice's decision on Nicaragua's just complaint and consider such contempt of an international court ruling as further evidence that the United States refuses to abide by any decision that does not serve its interests even if it is issued by the United Nations or the International Court of Justice. This U.S. threat to the Nicaraguan Republic is part of the policy of domination which the United States practices against states in Central America and the Caribbean Sea. Within this context, the United States is continuing its threats to the Cuban Republic and its interference in the internal affairs of states in these two regions.

We greet Cuba's steadfastness under its President Dr Fidel Castro. We stress our solidarity with it in this steadfastness and in its rejection of imperialist interference in its domestic affairs. The situation in South Africa calls for strong concern. The apartheid regime in Pretoria is continuing the policy of oppression and repression against the South African people. It is also implementing the policy of racial segregation and continuing its threats and aggressions against the neighboring states. This regime has also continued its illegal occupation of Namibia. It has also continued to hamper the implementation of UN resolutions on Namibian independence. We denounce Pretoria's racist and aggressive regime and greet the South African and Namibian peoples and support their just and legitimate struggle for independence and liberation from the racist and hateful regime. We also support the steadfastness of the African confrontation states and stress the need to extend all effective moral, political, material, and diplomatic support to the liberation movements in South Africa under the African National Congress and in Namibia under SWAPO.

We praise the USSR's initiatives on disarmament and its unilateral decisions to halt nuclear tests. We denounce the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, called the "star wars" plan, aimed at militarizing outer space. The international arms race is threatening humanity with grave dangers, including the danger of a nuclear world war. Therefore, we believe that any effort to reduce nuclear arms and missiles and to remove them is a factor for achieving detente that would help realize peace and security in the world and reduce the large expenditures on the arms race while various peoples are suffering from poverty, hunger, and diseases.

The issue of disarmament and the liquidation of nuclear arms is a serious issue which needs a fast solution to save the coming generations from the dangers threatening mankind with suicide. Any delay in finding this solution would make it difficult or impossible in the future while billions are continued to be spent at the expense of the peoples' basic needs.

The international economic situation, which is controlled by an unjust system, poses a very serious danger, threatens serious deterioration of the developing countries' economies, and exacerbates the danger of starvation from which millions of peoples are suffering, particularly in some African areas. Foreign debts have become a serious problem and a weapon in the hands of the capitalist forces which created this problem after they plundered the resources of the countries they colonized in the past and left them in a state of poverty and backwardness to exploit them. Several states have become unable to pay the interest on loans. They have become forced to either mortage their national income in order to pay their debts or to increase their debts. In either case, this is considered a very grave danger which must be confronted by effective means.

There is a pressing need to establish a New International Economic Order based on justice and equality which prevents exploitation and safeguards all people's rights to their wealth and the exploiting of it, in the interest of their progress and the development of their countries.

I hope that among the plans and studies being submitted to our summit there will be something that will fulfill our hopes to achieve solutions to the Third World's economic problems.

Mr Chairman, the nonaligned states are required more than before to strengthen their ties in all fields and to work seriously to gain self-reliance. The nonaligned summits, on all levels, have discussed plans and proposals to promote cooperation among our states as well as with all the Third World states in the fields of economy, trade and expertise exchange, and information. We look forward to serious steps that would move us from the stage of discussion and search to the stage of implementation in order to increase our states' ability to confront challenges.

I repeat my greetings to you all. I also express confidence that our summit will arrive at resolutions and solutions that will serve the interests of our countries and humanity, achieve their objectives of entrenching their independence and sovereignty, and spread peace, justice, and equality in the world. Peace be upon you.

Angola's Dos Santos Views Conflicts

MB041601 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos at the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare on 3 September — recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr Chairman, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: Your city has become prettier and more beautiful, its inhabitants cannot contain their deserved joy and satisfaction because these

days Harare is the capital of nonalignment. Thousands of people representing more than 100 countries, including more than 30 distinguished heads of state and government, have come to one of the most tense regions of the world. They do not carry atomic nor conventional weapons. They have not come to declare war on anybody. They carry a message of peace, freedom, and justice so that southern Africa will cease to be a high risk and great tension zone, and move as soon as possible toward the path of peaceful political changes that bring about stability, coexistence, and regional socioeconomic progress.

Mr Chairman, distinguished heads of state and government, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of my delegation and on my own behalf I thank the Zimbabwe authorities for the excellent material and technical working conditions which, from the start, have ensured the success of the summit.

It was impossible to forsee this event 10 years ago, but the course of history is ruled by its own laws which do not depend on our will. In our subregion this course has an accelerated pace, and those who oppose it either because of shortsightedness or inadequacy are condemned to vanish. Portuguese colonialism has vanished from Angola and Mozambique. The racist Rhodesian regime vanished from Zimbabwe, and there is no doubt now that sooner or later apartheid will also vanish and our region will experience an era of peace and prosperity. [passage omitted)

The safeguarding of the unity of our movement continues to be a vital issue in order fo us to act as an irreplaceable factor of harmonization and the development of international relations. The problems of peace and war, the development of just relations among nations, and the annihilation of colonialism and other problems must always be assessed with a view to safeguarding the legitimate interests of the peoples and defending humanity. The natural differences among member states on these questions must be, in our opinion, harmonized without prejudice of the unity of our movement and in strict observance of the principles of nonalignment of which we single out peaceful coexistence, the solution of disputes through dialogue, and the respect for sovereignty and the territorial integrity of states. We believe that only unity around the principles of nonalignment will permit us to make a correct evaluation of the causes of the existing conflicts in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and plan appropriate and efficient solutions which contribute toward detente in the international political situation. However, the fulfillment of this objective depends on the one hand on the vigorousness of our action and on the other on our capacity to remain loyal to our principles by opposing the nefarious external influences which seek to (?influence) our movement. We think that this is the desirable attitude so that the Nonaligned Movement can effectively contribute toward a pragmatic and realistic understanding between the superpowers in the field of disarmament, particularly with regard to nuclear and mass destruction weapons.

At a time when the world lives under the threat of nuclear war and the concentration of means of destruction in the hands of the superpowers has attained alarming proportions, it is indispensable that the Nonaligned Movement play an increasingly active role with a view to encouraging the maufacturerers of atomic weapons not to produce new weapons and to declare a universal moratorium on nuclear tests, and to encourage and support all positive initiatives with a view to progressive, general, and total disarmament. In this context, it is imperative that our movement hold a continuing dialogue with the nuclear superpowers, encouraging them to progressively embark on initiatives likely to contain the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war. Accordingly, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola cannot remain indifferent to the prorogation of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests declared by the USSR because we understand it as a positive gesture aimed at contributing toward the gradual resolution of the East-West tension with consequent emphasis on the improvement of the world political situation.

Finally, throughout this process, the development of nuclear technology for military purposes by the racist South African regime must worry us greatly because the warmongering and aggressive policy followed by Pretoria rulers and their despair are evidence of the real dangers posed to humanity as a whole by that policy.

The particular situation shows that it is urgent to make efforts with a view to transforming Africa, especially the south Atlantic, into a denuclearized zone, free from any aggressive military pacts. [passage omittted]

Mr Chairman, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, despite the differences of an economic, social, ideological, and cultural nature, among others, it was possible to create and develop our organization through common objectives and the need to contribute toward the correction of distortions and inequalities that mark the existing international order. Thus, it is imperative that we confer on our mutual solidarity, which characterizes our action, move toward a more active function so that the Nonaligned Movement can in fact contribute toward the preservation of the principles laid down by the UN Charter and the norms of international law, the violation of which has resulted in most of the existing conflicts and the atmosphere of war, instability, and insecurity that prevail in various parts of the globe. In fact, under the present conditions, it is not difficult to detect behind each regional conflict the disregard for the most legitimate aspirations of the peoples, the imposition by force of the will of the stronger, the exploitation of labor and other people's wealth, and other unjust examples of relations which are incompatible with the universal principles of international law. Because they are all situated in geographic zones where most of the member countries of our movement are located, the regional conflicts cannot but deserve our special attention not only because of the danger that they pose to international stability and security, but also because they actually destroy thousands of human lives and absorb huge sums that could be channeled toward the promotion of development of our peoples. We can, therefore, conclude that the regional conflicts effectively deplete our countries and, in addition to the unjust international relations, contribute toward our greater backwardness and underdevelopment. In our opinion the solution of the so-called regional conflicts depends on the cessation of interference by imperialism in the domestic affairs of other countries, and the respect of independence and sovereignty of the peoples from countries which are victims of external aggression.

The People's Republic of Angola has been hailing all peace initiatives aimed at a just and lasting solution of the different

conflicts existing in Latin Aemrica, the Middle East, southeast Asia, and southern Africa. We are, therefore, pleased with the creation of the Contadora group and the initiatives that have been carried out with the aim of achieving stability and security in Central America without interference so that its people may decide on their own destinies. We believe that the Contadora group, which has been paralyzed by the intimidatory maneuvers of U.S. imperialism, will know how to regain its active role with a view to fulfilling its noble mission in search of a just and honorable peace for that region.

We regard it as immoral and unjust that a great power like the United States should declare war on a small undeveloped country like Nicaragua by supporting armed subversive groups with weapons, money, and other means to topple a legitimate and popular government. We support the groups of member countries which have requested the holding of the ninth summit of our movement in Managua in a demonstration of solidarity with the peoples of Cental America. We also disapprove of and condemn the policy of intimidation, aggression, blackmail, and economic blockade carried out by the U.S. imperialism against Cuba and demand the immediate cession of the occupation of Guantanamo.

We support all initiatives aimed at strengthening independence and guaranteeing the territorial integrity of Lebanon without interference in the domestic affairs of this country. We favor the immediate recognition of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to form their own state, which will undoubtedly permit the establishment of peace in the Middle East. In this context, we express our solidarity with the efforts that have been made to hold the international conference on the Middle East and regard as unrealistic the initiatives that seek to attain peace through the exclusion of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We add our voice to the voices of all other member countries of our organization in the vehement appeal for Iran and Iraq to find ways to end the conflict between them, and which only serve to exhaust the human potential and deplete the economies of the two countries.

We hail the policy of reunification of the great Korean fatherland as pursued by the DPRK, and support all initiatives that serve to attain that goal and strengthen peace in the Korean peninsula. We also hail the resumption of dialogue between Portugal and Indonesia through the mediation of the UN secretary general in order to find a just solution to the East Timor problem. We appeal to the nonaligned member countries to pay greater attention to the study of the situation faced by the people of this territory who have heroically been fighting with arms in hand for the attainment of their independence and freedom.

We feel encouraged by the dialogue initiated by the competent quarters with a view to solving through negotiations the Afghanistan problem and we hope that a just and lasting solution will be found which will respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of this country.

Mr Chairman, southern Africa today is the focus of attention of the international community which follows with great expectation the unfolding of events in this disturbed region of our continent because it is here that is found the most inhuman regime of the world, directly responsible for one of the main hotbeds of tension and instability. We regard the holding of this summit meeting in a country which is part of the Frontline States as a clear manifestation of the desire of our movement to mobilize the international public opinion and persuade the governments of Western countries, which are allies of racist South Africa, to embark on firmer and urgent actions in order to force the Pretoria regime to put an end to crimes and continuing violations of the fundamental rights of the South African people and other peoples in the region.

Moreover, this summit meeting could greatly contribute to the reduction of tension if it moves from rhetoric and declarations of intent to the adoption of concrete actions in the diplomatic political, and economic fields, including the application of mandatory economic sanctions to force the racist Pretoria regime to renounce violence and its present intransigence in view of the legitimate demands of the peoples and states of southern Africa.

As mentioned earlier, the present situation is characterised by an increase in bloody and brutal repression against the South African patriots inside South Africa, the systematic and treacherous armed attacks against the neighbouring countries, and the use of armed bandits to promote political and military destabilisation and the economic strangulation of Angola and Mozambique.

The main targets of destruction are the railroads, bridges, ports, fuel installations, and the energy production and distribution networks. The direct and indirect war actions carried out by South Africa against Angola and Mozambique are twofold, that is, to intimidate these countries not to support the national liberation movements, and to destroy their economic infrastructure and render inoperative their sea ports which serve the neighboring countries so that these increasingly depend on racist South Africa.

Angola and Mozambique are the countries that are most attacked in this region, and in order to defend their independence they are forced to wage war, both in the military and economic fields. Despite having been forced to withdraw from Angola in March 1976, the war of aggression has not stopped. In the past 10 years the Angolan Armed Forces have been and are today still forced to fight on two military fronts against the racist South African Army and against the UNITA gangs which are two sides of the same coin. It is a ferocious and destructive war, poorly known abroad because Western propaganda continuously distorts the facts.

In addition to the continuing acts of aggression over the past 10 years, racist South Africa carried out against Angola: Operation Smokeshell, preceeded by large-scale air bombings; Operation Protea in August 1981, which ended with the occupation of the southern part of Angola's Cunene Province; and Operation Askari, through which they sought to extend the occupied territory. [passage omitted]

In order to have an idea of the scope of such operations it is sufficient to state that in the so-called Protea Operation alone, the regular army of racist South Africa resulted in over 350 dead and 389 wounded, over 1,086 missing, over 160,000 displaced and the almost complete destruction of the city of Ongiva, the capital of Cunene Province. This aggression aganist the People's

Republic of Angola (?caused) an approximate loss of $8 billion. In all, the aggression perpetrated by the racist South African regime has already cost Angola material losses that exceed $12 billion, an incalculable number of dead, approximately 50,000 crippled, and over 600,000 displaced. Such attacks would have been ended or decreased long ago if the Angolan Government had exchanged SWAPO for UNITA as the racist South Africans had proposed. However, the Angolan people preferred to follow the path of justice and hardship in dignity. [applause]

In more than 10 years, the Angolan people have been resisting on all fronts, and living under difficult conditions without the minimum required basic commodities, despite being an oil producing country. We think that it has been these years of resistance which, linked to the resistance of the peoples of Namibia, South Africa, and other peoples of the region, have speeded up the political changes in southern Africa. These changes are the result of struggle rather than gifts from the sky. They are the price paid for the blood spilled, the hardships endured by mothers who have lost their children, the youths who were crippled for life, and the children who became orphans. Today we are closer to peace than before, but our struggle will be hard. It is the mentors of apartheid and their allies who are now seeking a successful outcome because the internal process leading to the downfall of this system is irreversible. However, we must be on guard against acts of desperation at this stage.

At this precise moment South Africa has inside Angola and along the Namibian border forces totaling 20,000 men comprising 6 battalions, 1 light infantry brigade, and 1 mechanized brigade, equipped with (?reactive) artillery of the (Kentron) type. In the Oshakati, Ondangua, and Rundu air force bases in northern Namibia, a large number of war planes of the Mirage type and helicopters are being deployed to launch new, large-scale attacks against Angola. In view of this grave and prolonged undeclared war of aggression, it is legitimate that the People's Republic of Angola resorts to all possible means of self-defense, including external assistance. Since it is immoral and an unacceptable interference in the domestic affairs of Angola, we do not accept that South Africa, as an aggressor country, makes the independence of Namibia conditional to the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola.

Namibia was illegally occupied by South Africa when Angola was still a Portuguese colony. Namibia is today a colony of South Africa, the only remaining colony in Africa, and this colonial issue cannot be confused with any other. It must be solved on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions, particularly Resolution 435/78. Moreover, the war of aggression by South Africa against our people began in August 1975 when Angola was still in transition to national independence. Then there were no Cuban forces in our territory.

We know that it is not because of the presence of Cuban forces that Angola is attacked. To a lesser extent, other countries of our region, where there are no Cuban forces, have also been attacked because the aim of South Africa's destabilizing and aggression policy is to topple the legitimate governments of the Frontline States, especially Angola, in order to permit the raise to power of its puppets and perpetuate apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia. We are certain that even if all Cuban forces leave Angola, the armed aggressions against the Angolan people will not stop. Actually, had this step been taken it would have been a great naivete and an irreparable mistake.

We understand that the prevailing tense situation in our region is very complex and delicate and that there is a lack of necessary trust for a serious, honest, and constructive discussion of the problems with the Pretoria regime. However, I believe that the leaders of the Frontline States are very sensitive to the problems of peace and detente, and if the South African Government were to renounce violence at the internal and external levels and stop its policy of destabilizing the Frontline States, it would create the appropriate conditions for the promotion of dialogue in search of just and lasting negotiated political solutions to southern African problems. The independent states of southern Africa only wish that their sovereignty, territorial integrity, national independence, and the fundamental rights of the people are respected so that in an atmosphere of peace they can channel all their human and material resources toward promoting the development and well-being of their peoples. This overture, however, does not naturally include the armed bandits, namely the UNITA puppets whose history of betraying the interests of Angola and Africa is well know. UNITA is an instrument of destruction and subversion and is condemned to vanish with the failure of the policy of its new racist bosses.In accordance with the principles that guide our movement, we would like to appeal for vigilance and solidarity from all nonaligned countries in order to prevent the transit and movement of war material, and any financial or human assistance linked to this puppet group of racist South Africa. [passage omitted)

Mr Chairman, by an accident of geography Angola is situated in southern Africa and bordering Namibia. You may rest assured that the Angolan people will not fail in their duty of solidarity and will act in accordance with the just desire of the international community. Allow me to state that the Angolan people feel proud for receiving aid from Cuba and contributing toward the total liberation of our continent. In aiding Angola, Cuba, a small country in Latin America, without great resources, is aiding the whole of Africa to defend itself from the backward forces which seek to maintain colonialism and apartheid. We must encourage the Cuban people to continue on this path because out of the darkness of apartheid the light of freedom has already been born and no one doubts any longer that victory is certain [applause]

Mr Chairman, excellencies, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the people and Government of Zimbabwe for the warm welcome given to us since our arrival and the hospitality and care that have been accorded my delegation and myself. I wholeheartedly wish that the results of this historic summit will contribute to the strengthening of unity of the Nonaligned Movement, to the deepening of the relations of friendship and solidarity among the peoples, and to the strengthening of peace and progress of humanity. Many thanks, Mr Chairman. [applause]

Iraq's Ramadan on Gulf War

JN032028 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1853 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 3 Sep (INA) — Iraq has proposed to the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare the formation of a committee

chaired by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to determine who is responsible for the Iraq-Iran war. In a speech at the evening session of the Harare summit, Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member, first deputy prime minister, and head of the Iraqi delegation to the conference, said this committee, which will comprise several prominent leaders of the Nonaligned Movement, will determine who violated the international agreements, including the 1975 Algiers agreement between Iraq and Iran.

Ramadan added that the proposed committee would also determine responsibility for interference in internal affairs and attempts to overthrow the regime in 1979 and 1980 before the war started as well as which side used armed force against the other. He indicated that armed force includes the use of heavy artillery to strike at cities, residential targets, and commerical ships and to threaten the freedom of navigation before and after 22 September 1980. Therefore, the legal responsibility of the side which began aggression and war should be determined.

He pointed out that the committee which Iraq proposes will determine the side responsible for the continuation of the war, the killing of hundreds of thousands of people, the squandering of billions of dollars, and the destruction of cities, villages, cultural institutions, factories, oil terminals, ports, and other industrial installations. He added that this proposal is not new because Iraq presented a similar proposal to the ICO in 1981, to the Nonaligned Movement in 1982, and to the New Delhi summit in 1983.

The head of the Iraqi delegation challenged Iran to agree to the formation of this committee. He also challenged it to prove the lies and falsehoods contained in the speech delivered by the head of the Iranian delegation. He said: If the head of the Iranian delegation can prove his accusations, he should accept this balanced proposal. If he rejects it, then everything he said about the need to punish the aggressor and the one responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people and for the tragic situation of orphans and widows should be applied against him and his regime.

Taha Yasin Ramadan said that Iraq accepts the Nonaligned Movement's trusteeship over its conflict with Iran. He also announced his acceptance of its arbitration in this conflict and everything related to it, including the accusations cited in the speech of the head of the Iranian delegation. He added: If Iran is a state which believes in the nonaligned principles and trusts you and your colleagues, the struggler leaders who love justice, right, and peace, it should accept this proposal. If it does not accept it, we should then say who should be expelled from this movement.

Ramadan added that the head of the Iranian delegation insisted on its propagandist attempt to falsify history and said that this movement and the international organizations did not care about the war and did not call for ending it and safeguarding his country's legitimate rights in the initial stages of the war.

He also mentioned several facts affirming that since the war began in 1980, Iraq has called for settling the dispute with Iran through peaceful means based on respect for sovereignty and independence, for noninterference in domestic affairs, and for the two countries' legitimate rights, as well as on guaranteeing security and stability in the region, recalling as evidence President Saddam Husayn's speech on 28 September 1980. He also referred to a Security Council resolution on the same day calling for an end to the war and settling the dispute through peaceful means, a resolution accepted by Iraq and rejected by Iran.

The head of the Iraqi delegation also talked about the ICO's efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war, as well as the efforts made by former UN Secretary General Olof Palme [name and title as received]. He said Iraq told these sides it would accept the principle of a peaceful settlement with Iran, the principle of nonaquisition of any land or water of any party, and the principles of good neighborliness, mutual respect, noninterference in domestic affairs, and supremacy of international law in relations with Iran as well as with any country in the region.

In his speech, Taha Yasin Ramadan also dealt with efforts by the Nonalignment Movement's mediation committee, set up during the movement's ministerial conference in New Delhi in August 1981, adding that former Iranian regime President Raja'i told this committee during its last visit to Tehran in July 1981 that it should not visit Iran again and that the dispute would be settled on the battleground. Ramadan refuted allegations by the head of the Iranian delegation that Iraq began the war to topple the Iranian regime and defied him to present to the conference even one statement made by a responsible Iraqi side calling for toppling or changing the Iranian regime.

The head of the Iraqi delegation also affirmed Iraq could present to the conference any time a thousand documents in which Iranian officials, including the Iranian regime president, called for toppling and changing the Government of Iraq. He also refuted Iran's accusations that Iraq is threatening the security and stability of regional countries and defied the head of the Iranian regime's delegation to give any evidence of this or present any official document from any country in the region accusing Iraq of such a threat, adding that the Iraqi delegation could present to the conference many statements by regional countries, complaining about Iran's threats, such as the statement issued by the GCC foreign ministers on 28 September. He then announced Iraq's agreement to use the UN Charter as the arbiter between it and Iran if the head of the Iranian delegation truly believes in that charter.

Taha Yasin Ramadan also refuted Iran's allegations that it adopts a hostile position toward Israel, adding the Iranian regime's delegation did not explain to the conference why the Zionist entity encourages the continuation of war between Iraq and Iran. He also said the head of the Iranian delegation did not say in his speech how he links the destruction of the Zionist entity and Iran's reception of Israeli weapons and how Zionist intelligence agents and Jewish arms dealers in Europe and the United States provide Iran with weapons. As an example of this cooperation, Ramadan mentioned the crash of a plane carrying Israeli weapons to Iran over Soviet territroy, as well as Hashemi-Rafsanjani's statements that Israel send weapons to Iran to pay for previous debts.

Ramadan said the head of the Iranian delegation linked the presence of a large number of refugees to the situation in one of

the region's countries without explaining the presence of over a million Iranian homeless refugees in Europe, the United States, and Turkey, as well as Iraq, where there are more than 50,000 Iranian refugees, including the sister of the head of the Iranian delegation who fled along with her husband, 'Ali Tahrani, a prominent Iranian man of religion, from Iran to Iraq.

Taha Yasin Ramadan called on the nonaligned countries to announce their clear, strong, and categorical views on the need to end the Iraq-Iran war on the basis of nonaligned principles, the UN Charter, and international law. He affirmed any hesitation in this context cannot be justified and will weaken the movement and threaten its credibility. He said that the movement should bravely resist all attempts to justify and prolong the war through proposals which only partition the problem, proposals put forward by the Iranian regime.

Taha Yasin Ramadan added that announcing clear and strong views for the sake of peace and the efforts to achieve it is not a bias toward this or that party. It is a bias toward the principles of the Nonaligned Movement which are based on truth, justice, and peace.

The head of the Iraqi delegation affirmed our people have proved their ability throughout 6 years of fighting to wipe out the Iranian aggressors, protect Iraq's independence and sovereignty, and foil the Iranian regime's expansionist objectives. He said our people, who are eager for peace, development, and a free and honorable life, despite the sacrifices they have made defending themselves from Iranian aggression, have not forgotten how to extend their hand to peace time after time.

Taha Yasin Ramadan called the conferees' attention to the letter addressed by President Saddam Husayn to the Iranian rulers on 2 August calling on them to follow the path of honorable peace based on the principle of complete, comprehensive, and unconditional withdrawal to international borders; the complete and comprehensive exchange of prisoners; signing of a peace and nonaggression agreement between the two countries; noninterference in internal affairs; both countries' respect for each other's options; and positive actions by both Iraq and Iran to achieve stability and security in the Arab Gulf area in particular. Ramadan explained these priniples guarantee the legitimate rights of both parties. He said Iraq has always championed these principles from a position of complete confidence in its ability to repulse aggression and wipe out aggressors.

Taha Yasin Ramadan expressed Iraq's firm conviction that the Nonaligned Movement's continuous concern not to offend the Iranian regime's sensitivities has given the Iranian rulers a suitable atmosphere to continue the war against Iraq and to threaten Arab Gulf states. He said: We cannot remain silent on the continuation of this situation because this greatly threatens the movement's credibility in the world and makes its advice and guidance, and even its criticism of nonmembers of the movement regarding the issues of war and peace, mere slogans without serious and effective content at a time when the movement hesitates to declare a decisive opinion on a war which has been going on between two members for 6 years.

Ramadan noted what the Tehran rulers say about continuing war and aggression against Iraq and their insistence on rejecting all peace calls and international decisions calling for it. He wondered what the nonaligned countries will do at the present summit about the stubborn Iranian regime's stand. He said: Will we tackle the situation through courteous, ambiguous diplomatic phrases and discussion of the details resulting from the conflict, allowing the Iranian regime to continue the war and insist on a military solution to the conflict?

Taha Yasin Ramadan, head of the Iraqi delegation to the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, recalled what took place during some Nonaligned Movement meetings over the past 3 years in terms of tending toward courteous and diplomatic action devoid of actual content concerning achieving peace and also in terms of formulating phrases and statements of a general nature which did not contain effective measures for implementing peace.

The first deputy prime minister said a proposal was submitted to the Seventh Nonaligned Summit held in New Delhi in 1983. The proposal called for an arbitration committee to define the side which started the war and also to define the side responsible for its continuation, as well as to arbitrate all disputed issues and implement comprehensive and final solutions.

Ramadan continued: Instead of adhering to this just, balanced, and principled proposal, the conference regrettably yielded to Iranian blackmail and entered into a whirlpool of consultations to find ways to convince Iran, a member of the Nonaligned Movement, to commit to the principle of peace, the noblest principle in international relations. The conference concluded by issuing a call for peace by the chairman, who was authorized to make endeavors to implement this call. He explained: Here we are 3 years later continuously witnessing Iran's insistence on war and invasion.

Taha Yasin Ramadan wondered: What is the Nonaligned Movement's stand on this war? As you know, Iraq agreed to the formation of a movement delegation during the ministerial conference held in New Delhi in February 1981. Iran had reservations about that conference, while Iraq cooperated with the movement delegation. The Iranian regime, however, insisted on resolving the dispute on the warfront and also terminated the delegation's peace mission during the summer of the year in which it was formed.

Ramadan asserted that Iraq's ability to effectively defend itself against Iranian aggression has not changed the essence of its political course concerning the war. He said: Iraq called for peace before a Security Council resolution urging peace was issued. Iraq sincerely responded to all international endeavors aimed at achieving this goal, whether by the United Nations, the ICO, or the Nonaligned Movement.

Ramadan reviewed the beginning of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and its subsequent developments as well as the Iranian regime's declared intentions since Khomeyni and his clique took over power in Iran — intentions aimed at intefering in Iraq's affairs and at using force to achieve Iranian expansionist designs against Iraq, eventually using such force as of 4 September 1980.

Ramadan added Iraq did not have the slightest interest in starting problems with its neighbors, including Iran or any other country in the world. He said: Despite our sincere endeavors to establish normal and balanced relations with the Iranian regime, it has taken a different and hostile policy from the very beginning. Ramadan added: The movement knows Iraq well, whether in terms of its internal policy which works to entrench national unity and to implement comprehensive development in all fields or in terms of its foreign policy based on nonaligned principles.

The head of the Iraqi delegation reminded the nonaligned states of the stand strongly emphasized by President Saddam Husayn at the Sixth Nonaligned Summit in Havana in 1979, in which his excellency said Iraq proceeds according to Nonaligned Movement principles and to lengthy national and pan-Arab experience in this direction after Iraq discovered that the absence or weakness of these priniples would make Iraq, together with the Arab homeland, subject to serious and dangerous threats which would undermine independence as well as national and pan-Arab rights and interests.

Ramadan said: This is what Iraq believes in, a belief we have sincerely followed in our international relations. Today, we find ourselves facing an aggressive war of 6 years, imposed on us by the Iranian regime which insists on its continuation. Meanwhile, we find no level of effectiveness from the movement to face this war in proportion to its seriousness or to the threat it poses to movement principles and objectives.

At the beginning of his speech, Taha Yasin Ramadan conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings to conference members, as well as his regret at not being able to personally attend the summit in view of the war circumstances imposed on Iraq and the continued Iranian threat to Iraq's security and safety.

Taha Yasin Ramadan congratulated Robert Mugabe on his election as chairman of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit and praised the stands of the Zimbabwean Government and people. The first deputy prime minister also welcomed new members of the Nonaligned Movement and said he is confident these new members' participation will be a new incentive for attaining movement objectives and for enhancing its principles.

Taha Yasin Ramadan then reviewed the difficult circumstances international relations are experiencing and under whose canopy the current nonaligned summit is convening in Harare. He said these difficult circumstances deal with tension in international relations, the rivalry for zones of influence, the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, the increasing interference in domestic affairs, the use of force and the threat to use it, the perpetration of aggression under various forms, and the great deterioration in the world's economic state of affairs. In this respect, Taha Yasin Ramadan said these difficult circumstances make us dutybound more than ever to assume a special responsibility for assessing the state of affairs and to adopt stands in line with Nonaligned Movement principles and objectives. In his speech, Ramadan said the Nonaligned Movement succeeded for a relatively long period in confronting perils and threats, thus enabling it to present itself as one of the realities of international life.

Taha Yasin Ramadan explained the movement has always adopted stands supporting the Palestinian Arab people's struggle to regain their inalienable rights. He said: However, the current state of affairs dictates that nonaligned countries double their support for the Palestinian people and for the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative, in view of the exacerbation of imperialist and Zionist conspiracies and maneuvers to falsify facts and impose capitulatory solutions on the Palestinian people and the Arab nation.

Taha Yasin Ramadan also urged nonaligned countries to vehemently denounce Zionist schemes seeking to perpetruate the occupation of Lebanon and to spread destruction and sow sedition there. He also called on nonaligned countries to strongly support the Lebanese people's struggle for peace, stability, and national unity in Lebanon.

Ramadan also praised the Nonaligned Movement's large contribution in confornting all forms of foreign hegemony and in liberating African peoples from the hegemony of colonialism, imperialism, racism, and racial segregation. Ramadan said the regime of racial segregation in Pretoria continues to blatantly defy mankind by imposing its racist policy on the people in South Africa, by occupying Namibia, and by its recurrent aggressions against African confrontation states. He reiterated Iraq's support for the Namibian people's struggle for liberation under SWAPO and for the struggle of the South African people for a better, free, and independent life, stressing the need for more efforts by the movement to support this struggle.

Touching on international tension resulting from the arms race in its various forms, the head of the Iraqi delegation said Iraq believes international detente is one of the basic objectives of the Nonaligned Movement and that without it and without other known factors, balanced bases for international peace and security cannot be guaranteed. He praised the USSR's positive initiatives regarding disarmament.

On world economic relations, Ramdan called for continued efforts to attain a homogeneous world economic system and for supporting efforts under way to tackle the serious economic state of affairs Africa is experiencing, as well as the need to reach an equitable and stable solution to the issue of developing countries' foreign debts.

Uganda's Museveni Speaks

EA050830 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1725 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpts of speech by Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni to third session of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, in Harare, Zimbabwe, on 3 September 1986 — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] In the course of human evolution, [passage omitted] social systems have been emerging, evolving, and disappearing. What is unhealthy is the attempt by some big countries to export by force or subversion ideas for change or preservation of any given social system unless it is against a universally condemned system like apartheid in South Africa.

[passage omitted]

[Words indistinct] Mr Chairman, we fully subscribe to the intensification of the South-to-South cooperation. We believe that economic regional groupings should be instituted, developed and strengthened. Within our own region, these regional groupings like the ECOWAS, the PTA [Preferential Trade Area], and the Economic Community of Central African States should, if properly used, enable us to be fairly independent.

We are utilizing resources among ourselves, and some members have attained a reasonably high level of technology. Indeed, our requirements, ranging from energy to food [words indistinct] some cooperation and solidarity and above all through the (?communal) act in our own interests. We, Mr Chairman, see South-South cooperation as an instrument of liberation and as an instrument of attacking our (?problems) [several words indistinct].

The struggle for the liberation of southern Africa [several words indistinct]. The choice of your country, Mr Chairman, Harare, as the venue for our Eighth Non-aligned Summit conference, underscores the utmost concern we attach to the struggle of the liberation of South Africa and Namibia. [Words indistinct] our movement has reason to feel encouraged considering changes that have taken place in Southern Africa in the last two decades. Since the Lusaka summit of 1970 we have witnessed the heroic and triumphant liberation of Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe and the consequent isolation and desperation of the minority racist regime of South Africa. In fact, 16 years ago, in Lusaka, our third summit enunciated the well-known Lusaka manifesto, which expressed preference for a peaceful and negotiated solution for dismantling apartheid, racism, colonialism and undemocratic governments. We are all mindful of the utmost restraint to minimize loss of blameless and innocent lives, but the most brutal (?tyranny) by the racist regime on its African victims and neighbours alike cries out for a new and bold initiative by all freedom fighters and indeed peacelovers, especially the non-aligned.

We need to realize the breadth and scope of South Africa's strategy on a continental basis and how that strategy fits in with the designs of certain Western interests in order to comprehend the totality of the [words indistinct] apartheid and the security implications for the regional and world peace. Not only does South Africa carry out criminal aggression against neighbouring Frontline States but South Africa and its powerful allies have for more than two [words indisctinct] South African states. [Words indistinct] and then turned around to lament how incapable Africans are at managing their affairs, thereby hoping to justify the perpetuation of apartheid. [passage omitted]

What I need to highlight here is the mobilisation of South African masses [words indistinct] to sustain their struggle for final and decisive victory, and the encouragement of the various forces (?against the state) must be uppermost in our consideration. In this regard, we support the setting up of a solidarity fund for Southern Africa. We in the national resistance movement are of the view that Africans in South Africa have attained a very high level of political mobilisation.

The dastardly and heinous acts of the racists such as the unprovoked and callous massacre of about 30 women, students and children in Soweto last week by gunmen of the racist regime will not quell the just struggle for freedom. The [word indistinct] who approved this movement must be quite clearly against a conciliatory movement [words indistinct].

This movement must rise to the moral challenge of supporting in a meaningful way the liberation struggle of Southern Africa and Namibia. We (?offer) material and logistic support for the armed struggle and adequate assistance for the Frontline States in the (?legitimate) defence of their sovereignty. At the same time, the gallant fighters of South Africa itself must develop a coherent strategy of the struggle to take advantage of the resilience of the masses to overthrow apartheid.

In addition, we must re-double our efforts to inform the world about the just struggle in order to destroy apartheid. We must not be deterred by the acts of terrorism, we must not be blinded by greed and [word indistinct] economic advantage, we must not [words indistinct] when the only option is to wipe out apartheid from the face of the continent.

Racist South Africa must accept that apartheid must go and go now. How can we concern our moral conscience with what to obtain from South Africa, where the population of 24 million blacks is subjugated, where the popular leadership is incarcerated and where a defiant minority regime is embarked on subugation of a people?

Mr Chairman, alas the information [word indistinct] a realisation that avenues for peaceful and (?productive) change have diminished as we witness the intensification of violence with the apparent loss of thousands of innocent lives. The struggling people of South Africa reach out for assistance. Let us reach out and give them all they need to deal apartheid a decisive blow, and this is adequate firepower to the freedom fighters and material assistance to the Frontline States. [passage omitted]

Mr Chairman, it is our considered opinion that no more debts should be incurred unless they are purely contributory to the struggle for economic independence and the creation of integrated and self-sustaining economies. [passage omitted] The only loan I will accept is that which will enable me to directly — not indirectly — to improve my real production, to improve my independence and to increase the performance of our economies as far as production is concerned. [passage omitted]

The rotting machines will overflow in Uganda [words indistinct] to the tune of (?one) billion U.S. dollars. By the time we took over, Uganda had virtually become a (?net) exporter of cash crops. We are now assisting the First World. The First World is not assisting us, because we are the (?main) exporters of cash crops. By the end, by the time we balance what the old regime were getting in the form of aid and what we are paying out in debt servicing, we find that we are net exporters of cash crops not [word indistinct] importers of cash crops. (?Actually) we are doing more to the donors than what we are receiving from them. [passage omitted]

Kuwait's Al-Ahmad on Gulf War

LD041323 Kuwait KUNA in English 1530 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 3 (KUNA) — Kuwait Wednesday proposed that a team of leaders of non-aligned nations visits Baghdad and Tehran to mediate an end to the seven-year-old Gulf war.

The Kuwaiti proposal came in the speech of Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad before the eighth summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, which also expressed Kuwait's opposition to the intervention of the superpowers in the affairs of sovereign nations.

Shaykh Sabah, who was deputized by H.H. the amir to attend the summit, said the importance of the Non-Aligned Movement to settle disputes among member states sheds doubts on the credibility of the organization and weakens its position in the international arena. [sentence as received]

The Iraq-Iran war has not only agonized peoples of the two nonaligned neighboring states, but it also imperils other countries which are not involved in the conflict and invites foreign big powers to intervene in the region's affairs under unfounded pretexts, Shaykh Sabah said.

The Gulf Cooperation Council is exerting utmost efforts on various levels to cease the bloodshed between the two neighbours, Shaykh Sabah maintained. "And I repeat to you that we are interested and ready to positively partipate in any extra effort in this direction," the Kuwaiti chief diplomat said.

"However it is fair to say that Iraq has responded positively to all good-will efforts," Shaykh Sabah pointed out, adding that Baghdad has on several occasions offered to halt the fighting and to settle the dispute in a manner that would preserve the legitimate rights of both the belligerents.

The Kuwaiti deputy premier and foreign minister said Kuwait has welcomed the recent Iraqi proposals to end the war, "which could become the basis to settle the dispute."

Among the pillars of a settlement, as outlined by the Iraqi proposal, are the comprehensive withdrawal to international borders, the exchange of prisoners of war and signing a peace, non-aggression and non-interference agreement, he said.

"We still attach hope that our neighbor, Iran, reconsiders its rejection to all peace efforts," Shaykh Sabah said in calling on Tehran to prevent itself and the region from the catastrophic repercussions of prolonging this conflict, and to preserve the unity, credibility and influence of the Nonaligned Movement.

Kuwait also urges all peace-loving nations and those concerned with the unity and solidarity of the movement to foster a political and peaceful solution to the conflict through dialogue "instead of tabling preposterous conditions," he said.

Kuwait perceives that the leadership of the Nonaligned Movement should shoulder its responsibility by taking action to restore peace and security in the Gulf region, he said.

"We envisage that the conference should consider the formation of a committee, grouping a number of our countries' leaders, which would visit the two belligerent states to offer good offices on our behalf to settle this bloody dispute."

He said the committee would report back to the movement as soon as possible.

Turning to the cause of national liberation, the Kuwaiti deputy premier and foreign minister said the problems of Palestine and southern Africa stand as prime examples to the struggle against colonialism, dispersion and supression.

It is ironic that the agony of the Palestinian people exists in a century of development and civilized accomplishments, while the racist unruly regime of Israel is pressing hard to shelve the Palestine cause at international forums, he said.

"But the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, will hold steadfast against facist Zionism and neo-colonialism, and will remain confident of achieving victory."

Shaykh Sabah praised "the struggle of our brothers in southern Africa against (?awful) racist practices...and for human rights and dignity."

All powers supporting the racist junta should reconsider their position and bear their moral responsibilities toward the African majority, he said.

"It is appalling that some of those who pretend as (advocators) of civilization, progress and human rights are supporting the racist regime in South Africa," he added.

Shaykh Sabah also condemned the aggressive policies of South Africa against its neighboring countries.

"Kuwait will always be in the forefront of nations calling for the abolishment of the apartheid regime in South Africa, the independence of Namibia under the leadership of the Southwest Africa People's Organization and imposing a comprehensive international boycott of the Pretoria regime."

Shaykh Sabah told the conference that the security, stability and unity of nonaligned states have been threatened by the big powers and international blocs which "are polarizing our nations."

He added that some members are not adhering to the values and principles of the movement.

"The big powers have utilized their advanced military capabilities to impose their will on small countries and to serve their strategies and ambitions," Shaykh Sabah maintained.

"On several occasions they even used their aggressive military might in their interventions, ignoring their moral responsibilities which they bear by possessing this power."

The Kuwaiti official said the Nonaligned Movement should voice its demand for a peaceful solution to the problem of Afghanistan

based on "the withdrawal of foreign forces from there at once" and allowing its people select its regime freely.

"The prolongment of the Afghan and Kampuchean problems not only imperils the stability and security of Asia and obstructs the development process at these countries, but also breaches principles of our movement," Shaykh Sabah stressed.

"Viewing the Western hemisphere," Shaykh Sabah said "we find conflicts in Central America which could not have taken place without the flagrant interference of the superpowers in the region's affairs."

He said the intervention of the big powers in the affairs of Central America, which took several forms, came to challenge the free will of the peoples there.

Shaykh Sabah said the instability of many regions in the world has created terrorism in its various forms, noting that many member states have fallen victim to this phenomenon.

"The big powers have utilized their advanced military capabilities to impose their will on small countries and to serve their strategies and ambitions," Shaykh Sabah maintained.

"On several occasions they even used their aggressive military might in their interventions, ignoring their moral responsibilities which they bear by possessing this power."

The Kuwaiti official said the Nonaligned Movement should voice its demand for a peaceful solution to the problem of Afghanistan based on "the withdrawal of foreign forces from their at once" and allowing its people select its regime freely.

"The prolongment of the Afghan and Kampuchean problems not only imperils the stability and security of Asia and obstructs the development process at these countries, but also breaches principles of our movement," Shaykh Sabah stressed.

"Viewing the Western Hemisphere," Shaykh Sabah said "We find conflicts in Central America which could not have taken place without the flagrant interference of the superpowers in the region's affairs."

He said the intervention of the big powers in the affairs of Central America, which took several forms, came to challenge the free will of the peoples there.

Shaykh Sabah said the instability of many regions in the world has created terrorism in its various forms, noting that many member states have fallen victim to this phenomenon.

"Kuwait, which abhors criminal terrorist acts against the innocent,...urges the eight summit of the Nonaligned Movement to explicitly condemn to these practices," he said.

At the same time, Shaykh Sabah said there is a difference between this subversive phenomenon and the concept of fighting against foreign occupation.

The Kuwaiti deputy premier and foreign minister said the world is undergoing critical economic circumstances due to the imbalance in the international economic relations.

"Although a collective approach...is the ideal framework to solve our problems, especially the economic ones, no favorable results can be achieved to narrow the gap between the North and the South without the goodwill and the cooperation of the industrialized world."

The main factor behind the world economic problem is the race of armament of which the costs are stunning if compared with funding needed for development projects in poor countries, Shaykh Sabah said.

He noted that the industrialized nations should crystalize the U.N. special program for the development [of] Africa to save the continent from its severe economic crisis.

The Kuwaiti chief delegate to the summit said his country believes that among this (?movement's) top priorities should be reaffirming commitment to the principles and goals of the movement as formulated by the founding fathers.

Shaykh Sabah also expressed the confidence of Kuwait in the high potential of Zimbabwe to lead the movement in the next three years under the current circumstances.

Mali's Traore on Nonalignment

AB041303 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Address by President Moussa Traore at the Nonaligned Movement conference in Harare on 3 September — recorded]

[Text] Mr Chairman, it has been 25 years now that our people, inspired by a common vision and ideal, decided to create the Nonaligned Movement which was aimed at preserving the recently won independence of its members, achieving the necessary conditions for the struggle for independence for others, and the development and the progress of its peoples. The celebration of the 25th anniversary of our movement at the very doorsteps of the racist and unacceptable Pretoria regime imparts a special status to the current session. The twofold symbolic and historical character is a turning point for the movement, after a 25-year [word indistinct] existence during which our peoples committed themselves to achieving the objectives for the instauration of a climate for peace, concord and (?progress). This is the appropriate time for us to take stock of the achievements made so far in order to better orientate ourselves for the future. Our movement has earned the attention of the international community concerning its peace objectives. On the occasion of this anniversary, we must renew our faith in and our commitment to the ideals and objectives of the movement which has been able to preserve and strengthen our common desire to avoid the policy of force and domination. It has strengthened the fight against the spectrum of [words indistinct] and tensions in international affairs, as well as opposition to the legitimate aspirations of the peoples and countries yearning for emancipation and development. This negative [words indistinct] international peace and

security, dangerously compromises the independence, sovereignty, freedom as well as the economic and social development of the nonaligned and other developing countries. Mr Chairman, for 25 years now, our movement has constantly analyzed the world economic and social situation. We can positively say that Harare 1986, which marks 25 years of the Nonaligned Movement, will give us the opportunity to ask ourselves the role played by the organization in the realization of our collective autonomy in the area of development.

Apartheid, rightly described as a crime against humanity and a challenge to universal conscience, continues to cause untold sufferings to millions of people. The waves of repression, extortion, and assassination are part of the daily life of the black majority. The international community, convinced of the need to immediately eliminate this curse, this crime against humanity, [words indistinct] to help in the implementation of global and mandatory sanctions against the racist South African regime. Mr Chairman, the apartheid issue has been on the agenda of all our summit conferences. We have always proposed the isolation of the apartheid regime and a break in diplomatic, economic, military, and cultural relations among others, with the minority authorities in Pretoria. However, despite the efforts being made by the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations, the South African administration has adopted a hardened stand on its internal policy and continues its acts of intimidation and destabilization (?of neighboring states).

Mr Chairman, without the complacency and the complicity which the apartheid regime receives, Namibia would have joined the nations here present to celebrate the 25th anniversary of our movement. But, South Africa persists in its refusal to implement Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council, under the pretext of the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. This is a diverting maneuver and our movement has already (?reacted). The acts of oppression and destabilization permanently being committed against the heroic peoples of the Frontline States, are a real danger for international peace and security. The present summit, while reaffirming the movement's previous stands, and in a great outburst of solidarity, must undertake other concrete action to further sensitize international public opinion and to hasten Namibia's independence process. The people of Mali that have always supported the causes of the oppressed people struggling to recover their fundamental rights, hereby reaffirm their total solidarity with the South African and Namibian peoples, in their fight against the forces of domination.

Al-Qadhdhafi 4 Sep Speech Says Time To 'Expose' NAM

LD042222 Tripoli JANA in English 1745 GMT 4 Sep 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Harare, Dulhijja 30, Shahr al-Fatih 4, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution has announced that Great al-Jamahiriyah places all its potentials and opens all its camps and depots for the fighters for freedom in South Africa, West Africa (Namibia), Palestine, Central and South America.

In the speech he has delivered in today's morning session of the non-aligned summit, the leader of the revolution says that he met yesterday with the revolutionaries and strugglers of the African National Congress making with them the plans capable of escalating the armed struggle to liberate South Africa.

He adds that Libya despite the continuing threat by the biggest military and material power on this planet, will not budge an inch from defending the questions of freedom worldwide.

He states that "I have come to Zimbabwe to salute its people and announce my happiness that the joint struggle between us has come to fruition, for I know thousands of fighters of ZANU and ZAPU who used to get their military training in Libya and have proved to be worthy of trust and worthy of carrying arms to liberate this region of dear Africa".

He continues, "I have also come to congratulate these fighters who used to get training in their second country — Libya".

He points out that the victory of freedom on the soil of Zimbabwe is regarded as a lesson confirming that colonialism no matter how long it lasts and how many forms it assumes is bound to end.

The leader of the revolution has started his speech by extending thanks to the people of Zimbabwe for the warm welcome he has been accorded.... He says that he expresses his happiness to be in the city of Harare which used to be called Salisbury during the days of racist colonialism.

He adds that the world until this day still hears the name of Israel which will become Palestine one day, for Israel is a colonialist phenomenon after the Second World War in the same way as northern Rhodesia was a colonialist phenomenon of the European colonialism in our African Continent.

He says that "my presence in Harare is also for the purpose of strengthening the morale of the strugglers and fighters for freedom in South Africa and of those who live in the racist prisons like Nelson Mandela and his comrades in addition to meeting with my struggling colleagues such as Castro, Ortega, and the leaders of the Frontline African States.

Speaking on the usefulness of the Non-Aligned Movement, the leader of the revolution says that he doesn't approve [as received] that there is any usefulness in this movement. He adds that "I have not come here for it".

He continues that "I am sure there is a number of members of this movement who are sitting with us and who are not with their peoples and are not as such with the cause of freedom.

He reminds the participants in this movement of what he announced at this movement's summit in Colombo that he would expose this movement. He says that the time has come. He adds that "we cannot dupe our peoples and the principles of the movement and accept to sit with those who deal with the Zionists in occupied Palestine and recognize its occupation by them".

He says, "there are in this hall real puppets for imperialism, enemies of the movement and traitors such as the existing regimes in Zaire, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, and Egypt.

He says, "I have not come here to sit with such people because this doesn't become a revolutionary like myself".

The leader of the revolution wonders whether the Arab recognize [as received] the racist regime in South Africa and whether this will be met with acceptance, stressing that Zionism and racism are the claws of imperialism and its spearheads in addition to their being its props in Africa and the Arab region.

He says, "South Africa is U.S. dirty foot in Africa and Israel is its other foot in our Arab region".

He adds, "it is better for my country to withdraw from this movement and I will put forward the question of withdrawal from this movement to the people's congresses which possess power and are decision-makers in the jamahiri order which is regarded as the last stage of the struggle of mankind for emancipation. The Non-Aligned Movement has lost any justificaiton for its presence.

Speaking on the abortive and barbarous U.S.-NATO aggression launched against Great Al-Jamahiriyah, member state in this movement, the leader of the revolution wonders at what the Non-Aligned Movement has done vis-a-vis this aggression, pointing out that West European countries, immediately following the destruction by Great Al-Jamahiriyah of the U.S. wireless communications station in the island of Lampedusa, have announced its full solidarity with Italy and their standing by its side in any war.

He said: "The movement would have been beneficial if it had announced to the aggressor and to the world that the 101 member-states will join in the fight on Libya's side, on the side of Nciaragua, Zimbabwe, or any other member-state being subjected to a colonial aggression from any source.

The leader of the revolution added: "How can we sit here together with the Egyptian delegation whose regime has allied itself with the Americans and the Zionists on their aggression on our people and offered its land to U.S. troops to train on, to stage manoeuvres, and opened the Suez Canal to U.S. nuclear aircraft carriers to take part in the aggression on our country?".

He said: "By such situation, the deceit and treachery have become clear. I cannot accept them. I declare my rejection of such shameful status the movement has come to".

Adding: "I believe in the fact that the world is divided into two camps: one for liberation, the other is an imperialist. There is no effective presence for any other gathering." He indicated that being in the camp of liberation does not mean joining the Warsaw Pact but to ally with it to confront the imperialist camp. He pointed out that the presence of reactionary forces within the movement is to serve the imperialist camp and there is no need for such forces to declare their joining it. He said that the presence of reactionary agent forces in the ranks of the movement poses a great danger. It is inconceivable that, for example, the Egyptian regime supports the cause of liberty, because this regime has appropriated its land for U.S. troops to train on for their invasion and aggression on the Libyan Arab people.

The leader said: "We have the right to enquire about the meaning of the presence of this and other puppet regimes within the ranks of the movement".

The leader called on the liberation forces inside the movement to serve [as received] their links with these filthy regimes headed by the regimes of Egypt, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, and Zaire. He said: "How can one combine the honest freedom-fighters with traitors and spies?".

He declared: "I did not come here to sit with them, but to declare my disavowal from them and from the movement which includes them, because in no way I can come and attend any gathering with them".

The leader said: "I talk here on the need to have a split, a tremor inside the movement against imperialism on international level". He elaborated that the socialist camp is in need of the support of small nations to confront imperialism. Efforts will unite in a strong alliance against imperialism and its malicious cancerous octopus. [sentence as received]

He asked: "Can any of you inform me about what did the movement do towards the U.S. mining of the ports of Nicaragua?". Its invasion of Grenada? And its aggression on Jamahiriyah?".

He said: "The answer is zero. And that means that the turn will be on us all, because we do no more than issue statements at a time Britain offer its bases for U.S. forces to launch an aggression on my home and on my country".

The leader of the revolution said that until this hour there are nearly 3 American aircraft carriers and over 150 warships as well as tens of thousands of American soldiers positioned off the Libyan coast. He asserted that this amassing will not dissuade Libya from continuing to wage the liberation battle alongside liberation forces in the world until lasting freedom for peoples is achieved and the humiliation of hateful colonialsim is over. The leader said "I am sure that a number of those sitting here they are not with their people. They are not with the cause of freedom. I told you, he added, in Colombo that I was going to expose this movement at the forthcoming summit and the hour has come".

The leader pointed out "we cannot deceive our peoples, or deceive ourselves that members of this movement are non-aligned and that they are with us against imperialism. He said "in this hall there are real puppets and dirty spies for imperialism, Zionism, and racism asserting that anyone who recognises Israel is an enemy of this movement and an enemy of the cause of freedom and an enemy of the cause of liberty. The leader added "I did not come here to desecrate myself before world revolutionaries by sitting beside the president of Zaire or the Cameroon or the Ivory Coast. He added "it is not appropriate for any revolutionary like myself to sit with those traitors and spies who recognize Israel. The leader wondered "what if we recognised racism in South Africa? Would it be acceptable for the Arabs to recognise racism in South Africa because there are Africans who recognise Israel? The leader asserted "there is no way that we recognise South Africa because the struggle against racism is part of our existence and our cause.

The leader said "it is better for my country to withdraw from this organisation if it embraces spies and traitors who recognise racism. He pointed out "the matter will be put before the Libyan Arab people in its people's congresses. The leader said "I am above deceiving the masses and the peoples of Third World, if there is a Third World. He said "I believe there is a liberation camp and imperialism camp. He added "I promise you from this rostrum that I will, as from now on, endeavour to divide the world into two camps only: a liberation camp and an imperialist camp.

He said "It is improper for the Egyptian regime to be amongst the ranks of the movement while it gave away the whole Egyptian territory to the American forces. The leader made clear that the forces which took part in aggression against the Libyan Arab people were trained in Egypt and are still being trained until now on Egyptian lands. The leader pointed out that to this hour the Americans are training 150 warships, 3 aircraft carriers with the Egyptian regime's forces for a month as from Shahr al-Fatah.

In his address the leader added the Warsaw Pact will be within the liberation camp. As much as this pact needs the alliance of the world's small nations with it, we too are in need to confirm the alliance in facing imperialism which is our common enemy."

The leader asked: "What did the movement do during the U.S. aggression on Great Jamahiriyah or what dangerous threat it is being subjected to? Also, the mass annihiliation of Africans in South Africa on the hands of the white beasts, what did the movement do? I think it will only as usual issue a statement in support of the people of South Africa".

The leaders said "the U.S. and Britain are offering arms and money to the racialists, so we also must give arms and money to the revolutionaries of South Africa if we wanted the movement to remain".

The leader went on to say: "Britain offered its bases for U.S. forces to launch their barbarous aggression on my home and my country.... This is the true alliance. I challenge you all that any one of you offers a part of his country for the forces of Great Jamahiriyah to strike at the bases of imperialism".

He said: "Let Morocco offer me Tangier so that we hit at the base in Gibraltar. I challenge Morocco on that. He pointed that the Government of Britain has offered the whole British island to America to assist it in the aggression.

He added: "You must furnish the African revolutionaries with bases in all the African states also volunteers to fight with Libya, Cuba, Palestine, Nicaragua, and with South Africa's revolutionaries instead of statements and deceit.

The leader said "I challenge the two regimes in Jordan and Egypt to grant me a base to strike at Zionism and I declare that if this base was granted I will strike at Daimouna [name as received] Zionist nuclear reactor which manufactures nuclear bombs able to annihiliate the whole region. He said "the Zionists attacked Baghdad and destroyed the Iraqi nuclear reactor which was used for peaceful purposes and subjected to international inspection. What did America and Europe do against that? The vile actor Reagan got in touch with terrorist Begin congratulating him for his terrorist act. The leader added "if Jordan and Egypt, the members of this movement, are with the cause of freedom, I challenge them now and before you to grant me a base to destroy the Zionist nuclear reactor which produces bombs of destruction to annihiliate the whole Arab region, I would therefore have contributed in the destruction of part of nuclear weapons which the world is calling for elimination. But contrary to that, Egypt at present is an American Zionist base used against the Libyan, Palestinian, and Egyptian peoples and against liberation forces in the region. He said "a large number of the countries of the movement are merely American and French bases and crossing bridges for the Rapid Deployment Forces to repress people's movements for freedom.

He said "what is this courtesy where you meet every three years incurring material losses on the host country to exchange smiles then return to your countries. This courtesies [as received] amount to [word indistinct] degree of betrayal to the cause of freedom. For courtesy is a mere personal matter and there should not be any courtesy regarding the cause of freedom.

The leader added in his address that the Non-Aligned Movement should be dismantled and I am personally not non-aligned. I am, which everybody knows, totally aligned against America, against Zionists, and against NATO.

He said "Neutrality means standing in the middle at equal distance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Would any of you accept to stand at equal distance between the socialist and imperialist sides? Anyone who says that he rejects to stand at that distance is aligned.

On the role of the movement in international politics, the leader said that the countries of the movement do not have strategic weapons, they therefore, cannot do anything about disarmament. He said what are you going to do with disarmament where you do not have any arms? What are you going to do about the maintenance of world peace when your voice is unheard by the giants? The leader added, directing his address to the participants, dustbin will be the place where the big powers will throw your statements regarding these matters.

The leader refered to the history of international neutrality. He made clear that Nazi Hitler did not respect the neutrality of Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg when he passed through them to lay siege to France. He pointed out that the forces of America will march on the territories of countries which hoist the flag of non-alignment. He asked: "What did the movement do towards the continuing Gulf war which has been going on for 6 years? Then the leader replied by saying that the movement failed to stop this war. He pointed out the movement is even unable to halt a war between two of its members in as much as unable to defend and protect its members.... [sentence as received]

The leader described the annual meetings held by the French speaking countries headed by France and the Commonwealth as a blemish for Africa.

The leader explained that the word Commonwealth is a very

disgraceful word. It means the public wealth of Britain, which means that the member states are possessions of Britain.

The leader confirmed: "We have no relation with France other than the relation of colonialism and problems. He wondered: "What sort of a logic in France involving itself in Chad, send its forces from overseas to reoccupy Chad at a time it denies Libya the right to protect its southern borders and security". [sentence as received]

The leader said: "We are facing a new stage. I expect that the military colonialism will return to our countries once more". He pointed out that signs of that are beginning to emerge such as the U.S. occupation of Grenada, the mining of Nicaragua's ports and the alliance of U.S. and Britain and their use of strategic weapons to hit a small state such as Libya".

The leader asked: "Did we cross the sea and the ocean to invade NATO states? Did we establish black colonies in the world of whites and have oppressed them? Have we produced atomic weapons that threaten mankind with annihilation?

He said: "We do not wish anything except to live freely and peacefully in our homes while they want to make us slaves".

The leader went on to say: "We are facing flagrant tyranny, a very retarded colonial mentality, that has not reached the level of civilization yet".

Adding: "This mentality regrettably has all the means of destruction because of its usurption of our wealth. I say there is not a single possibility of argument with this criminal force... child murderers".

He said: "They had killed before my eyes a child not older than 16 months of age. The aggression on my home was carried out by 33 F-111 U.S. planes assigned to bomb my home, tent, and office at the headquarters and were supported by another 30 Boeing 707 aircraft, to refuel them while 30 aircraft from the 6th Fleet attacked Banghazi city and escored by 80 pursuit aircraft and 5 interference aircraft used for the first time to disrupt the work of the Libyan invincible air defence system in an unprecedent-ed arrogance".

The leader said: "The Non-Aligned Movement did not defend my country, but God did, because some of these aircraft faced trouble and only one squadron arrived which attacked my home and tent — which has witnessed most of the world leaders' meetings.

"The laser-guided bombs used in the raid were specially manufactured for Al-Qadhdhafi's tent because it was made in last Al-Nawar month and was taken to Britain for this purpose — to be used in the aggression of last Al-Tayr month".

The leader asked: "What did the Non-Aligned Movement do toward that crazy arrogance? How can I convince my people to continue with you, who did not extend a helping hand when our children were being killed by the super powers' bombs?"

He said: "I say with deep belief that the need is for a collective liberation front to face and fight imperialism. If the super powers do not care for world peace, then that peace should go to hell. Nobody has appointed us peace-protectors".

The leader said: "The ultimate thing is to establish a collective defence system to protect ourselves". He pointed out to the huge military build-up that was aimed at him was "in fact aimed at aborting the cause of liberty and prevent me from coming here to say what I said". [sentence as received]

Adding: "The imperialists are happy with this movement because it is an international comedy of more than 100 states and a fertile earth to plant spies and agents and a breathing space for wars and crises until the direct friction between the two super powers began", pointing to what goes on in Chad and the Gulf.

The leader reaffirmed that "he will never retreat from the brave confrontation with America and U.S. allies and U.S. agents.

He said: "I do not fear them and I have declared my readiness on the Al-Fatah day in Tripoli that if U.S. arrogance continues then I am ready to go out of Libya and announce the formation of a world army which personnels I shall sow in all the world's continents so that the earth scorch underneath America's fleet everywhere. [sentence as received] Here I am repeating that in front of you. I am ready to go out of Libya, so that I am not considered as a head of state, and set the secret army of tens of thousands and no U.S. aircraft carrier will engage with the personnels of this army. Also their inter-continental missiles will not be able to chase this army's personnels which will spread in every spot of the globe".

The leader said: "By this army I can defeat the neo-Nazi empire — the great Satan — and I will destroy its existence", indicating that the army will grow in number day by day for all the world's nations hate America.

The leader indicated that the U.S. which terrorises my country with the inter-continental cruise missiles is adopting the official state terrorism. "We declare our rejection of that and to stress our decision to face America despite the absence of comparison between the forces of the two countries".

The leader said that the American insolence will be destroyed on the internationalist popular resistance rock, pointing out that Napoleon Bonaparte who roamed Europe his will broke down when people's resistance on Spanish hills confronted him and the same thing happened to Hitler whose end was brought about by the people's resistance of victorious forces in Eastern Europe which were the virus that destroyed the gigantic Nazi's body cells and led it to its collapse.

The leader of the revolution asserted "We will resort to the method of people's war to destroy the American terrorist empire which is, like Hitler's empire," considers the whole globe as its vital sphere. [sentence as received] The leader of the revolution said America is seeking to cause us psychological defeat and terrorise us then advances once we fear it. The leader said "I declare, being the first person to be subjected to direct American official terrorism in his person, his family, and his people, the failure of this scheme and that I do not accept the lie that

America is not defeatable and I reiterate that I do not fear it.

He said "I call on this popular masses in Libya, to chant, dance, and fight and that exactly what took place amidst lights which I requested not be switched off so as to prove to America that psychological defeat was not achieved. He said we have in Great Jamahiriyah one million armed men and women deployed along the coast and we have prepared large posters facing the sea on which we wrote "we are waiting for you so does fish [as received]. The leader pointed out that if Libya is psychologically defeated that will inflict massive damage on the struggle of peoples fighting for their freedom and liberty.

The leader said "the steadfastness of Libya in the face of the failing American Atlantic barbaric aggression, in the same manner that the victory of the Vietnamese people and Cuban steadfastness, contributed to raising the morale of the peoples fighting against imperialism, pointing out that the struggle being waged by the peoples of Palestine, Lebanon, South Africa, and Namibia as well as the steadfastness of the Syrian people is against all of us and we should work to consolidate and promote it.

The leader of the revolution pointed to the lack of usefulness of any religious, national, or geographical grouping as well as the Non-Aligned Movement in the confrontation of imperialism. The leader said we have no choice before this situation except the creation of a new international front which does not depend on religious, nationalist, or geographical factors, but a front which is united by the common struggle against the common enemy.... The leader asserted "if there is amongst you [anyone] who is shedding tears at the movement while it is dying and sees it necessary that the movement should continue, he should suggest to us at this meeting, be he an individual or a group, a new method to turn the movement into a movement of solidarity in the struggle to respond with force to any aggression to which any of its members is subjected to [as received].

The leader emphasised the need as the first prerequisite would be for the member countries of the movement, to sever relations with America and Britain pointing out that Western European countries are meeting now on the instructions of America to execute the orders of Washington to apply stringent sanctions, without any justification, against Great Jamahiriyah. He said America is committing a further mistake in believing that that action would dissuade us from continuing the struggle and attachment to our stances towards the cause of freedom. He said the world has discovered the falsehood of the groundless American claims and accusations and Washington failed to furnish any tangible material evidence in support of its allegations. He asserted that hijacking aircraft, killing innocents, and threatening peaceful people is not in our character, making clear that Jamahiriyah is one of the few countries with legislation against those acts.

The leader added "when we destroyed the American communication station at Lampedusa, we claimed that openly and we declared the shooting down of more than 15 warplanes whose wreckage and remnants of their pilots's corpses we exhibited in our country.

The leader said "if I reached the point of belief that for the sake of defending mankind against American tyranny, we will, through the secret international army, declare fearlessly the terrorist actions which Washington is unduly accusing us of then this army will allow itself to carry out any acts in the same manner the Americans violate our sovereign rights and sacred shrines.

He said "anyone amongst you who wants to get the movement out of its debacle, he has to put forward to us before the end of the proceedings of this summit, a proposal for collective struggle whose introduction would include a declaration of severing all diplomatic, economic, and other relations with America, Britain, the Zionists in occupied Palestine, and racists in South Africa.

The leader of the revolution wondered "what can I say to the Libyan people when I return home from this gathering, if the masses of people's congresses asked me the position of this movement encountering the persistent American threat of aggression against our country and as to whether the movement would defend Nicaragua and support the struggle of its members for liberation by confronting imperialism, Zionism, and racism.

The leader of the revolution saluted, at the end of his important speech, the glorious founders of this movement describing the efforts of Al-Nasir, Nehru, Tito, Sukarno, and Nkrumah as great heritage of humanity, but he pointed out that that phase is over and different to the current phase we are living.

The leader said "I reiterate from this rostrum my country's total support for and solidarity with those fighting for freedom but my country will apologise for not hosting the forthcoming ministerial conference of the movement as long as no earnest work was undertaken to safeguard the freedom and independence of our countries and cleaning up the movement of spies and traitors and the eviction of French and American bases and the destruction of suspicious relations which may impair our freedom.

The leader said "if that was not carried out I would leave this hall saying goodbye to this laughable movement and international lie, world trickery and political fraud and reiterate the hoisting of the slogan that 'The world is two camps: a liberation camp and an imperialist camp and there is no place for neutrals and non-aligned.

The leader declared that he has a programme which he will work for its implementation afterwards. He said I assure you that I will withdraw all progressive forces and liberation forces in the movement for the new international front: the liberation camp.

Reaction Reported to Al-Qadhdhafi Address

Mugabe: Not All See NAM 'Useless'

LD041044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1029 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Harare, September 4 (TANJUG) — [Passage omitted] Commenting on this speech, Chairman of the movement and Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe said that not all of the present world leaders agreed with the words of Libyan leader. Not all of us think that the movement has no purpose, that [it]

has no validity and that it is useless. These words of Mugabe have been met with frenetic long applause.

Mugabe added that the non-aligned share emotional and bitter feelings of Libyan leader and they also condemned recent American action against Libya and expressed, as the movement, its solidarity with Libya. There is room for qualitative transformation of the movement, but before doing that we should accept that this movement has its validity. In this case it has provided Libyan leader possibility to speak through it to the United States of America.

Iran's Khamene'i Expresses 'Thanks'
LD041438 Tehran IRNA in English 1350 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Harare, Sept 4, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i thanked the courageous speech of Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the NAM summit meet here Thursday.

In a meeting with the Libyan leader after his speech, President Khamene'i said that most of the heads of state at the NAM conference had met him and announced their agreement with Iran's viewpoints on Tuesday. However, he told Al-Qadhdhafi they did not dare to express their opinions openly. [passage omitted]

Ghali on 'Political Adolescence'
NC041533 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1452 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 4 Sep (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has described Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's speech to the nonaligned summit conference as an illustration of political adolescence. Al-Qadhdhafi attacked various groups, assailing the Commonwealth states that belong to the movement and accusing them of being Britain's public property. He also attacked French-speaking states and charged that they had links with French imperialism.

Dr Ghali, who is head of the Egyptian delegation to the nonaligned summit, said that Al-Qadhdhafi's words are merely feeble theatrics by a head of state in a disturbed mental state. There's no doubt that the public, the politicians, and any observer of political developments and Libyan behavior are capable of judging Libyan positions which are characterized by political backwardness. They can also judge the views of Col al-Qadhdhafi, who, it seems, is suffering from several complexes that make him see the world through childish eyes rather than with the wisdom of a head of state.

Dr Ghali said that the isolation of the Libyan regime in the Arab world and Africa and the lukewarm reception with which Al-Qadhdhafi was received by the nonaligned are proof that political triviality has no place in the movement. Moreover, no one has tried to answer Al-Qadhdhafi because no one has taken him seriously or even paid any attention to his views.

Dr Ghali noted that the Egyptian delegation to the Harare summit has decided to ignore Col al-Qadhdhafi's speech in view of the falsehoods and lies it contains.

Zaire, Ivory Coast, Cameroon React
AB041638 Dakar PANA in French 1435 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 4 Sep (PANA) — The leaders of the delegations of Cameroon, Ivory Coast, and Zaire, issued a joint communique on Thursday afternoon in which they expressed "their profound indignation" at the "malicious, discourteous, and indecent remarks made by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on 4 September 1986 about their heads of state at the 8th summit of nonaligned nations taking place in Harare."

In fact, on Thursday morning the Libyan leader publicly described Cameroon, Ivory Coast, and Zaire as "traitors" for restoring diplomatic ties with Israel.

In their joint communique the heads of the delegations of the three accused countries stressed that they "despised this meaningless statement made by Col al-Qadhdhafi against states which have always asserted their personality on the international scene by refusing any form of subjugation, blackmail, or intimidation." They also expressed satisfaction with the immediate and appropriate reaction by the summit chairman, Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, who replied to the Libyan president this morning by saying: "I am not sure whether everyone agrees with what you have just said."

The three countries also reasserted "their attachment to the principles and ideals which have guided the movement of nonaligned countries up until the present, especially those on the strict respect of the sovereignty of each state, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states." The leaders of the delegations of Cameroon, Ivory Coast, and Zaire also called on member states to "abide strictly by the principles and values of the movement which have, up until the present time, ensured its cohesion and diversity."

Chadian Delegation Issues Statement
AB041943 Paris AFP in French 1821 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 4 Sep (AFP) — The Chadian delegation to the nonaligned summit in Harare, in a statement issued today after the address by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi calling for the withdrawal of French troops from Chad, recalled that these troops are stationed in the country "at the express request" of the Ndjamena government.

On the contrary, the communique adds, "the armed invasion of Chad by Libya is a flagrant violation of the principles and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement and international law."

Further Delegates Deliver Speeches at 4 Sep Session

Pakistan's Ziaul Haq Addresses Summit

BK050258 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has urged the Eighth NAM Summit to adopt a clear strategy and a concrete program of action, a Harare plan, to facilitate the inevitable strife of liberty in southern Africa and to concentrate on the issue of apartheid. Addressing the conference in Harare today, he said there is a consensus in Africa that the application of comprehensive sanctions against Pretoria is overdue. Pakistan supports this position. The ability of Africans to wage struggle for freedom must be fortified. Pakistan will cooperate with SWAPO, the African National Congress, and the Pan-African Congress in their crusades for self determination and human dignity. The Nonaligned Movement should evolve a program of support for the objectives of the Southern African Development Cooperation Conference. Pakistan endorses the setting up of a fund to provide emergency and long term assistance to Frontline States. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq pointed out that, on its part Pakistan has formulated a 5-year program of its own for technical assistance to African countries and has set up a special fund for emergency relief to Africa.

Referring to the situation in Namibia, he said it is tragic that 20 years after South Africa's occupation of Namibia was declared illegal, the suffering of its people has not ended. Namibia's struggle against South Africa's retaliatory tactics cannot be put off indefinitely and the UN plan for Namibia's independence must be implemented. The president warned the summit that as the end of colonialism is approaching, our countries face the dangerous new phenomenon of direct military intervention to enslave and occupy sovereign and independent states. Afghanistan and Kampuchea are two striking and tragic examples. He said the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan has violated all established norms of international law. For nearly 7 years, the people of Afghanistan have resisted heroically the occupation of their country. He said Pakistan has worked consistently for a political solution to this problem in accordance with the principles espoused by the NAM, the ICO, and the UN. We have demonstrated our sincerety in the UN-sponsored proximity talks which offered the best avenue for arrving at an equitable political settlement. The fate of these talks now hangs on the acceptance of a short timeframe for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said this summit will, no doubt, maintain its (?proud) and principled stand on Afghanistan. It should call for a just and fair political settlement based on the early withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan [illegible] return of Afghan refugees to their homeland in safety and [illegible]or. This would make a vital contribution to restoring the sovereignty, independence, and nonaligned status of Afghanistan and peace and security in the entire region. He said consistent with the objectives of the NAM, Pakistan has always upheld the principle of nonagression and nonuse of force in international relations.

About Palestine the president said, Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including holy Al Quds, is an imperative of peace in the region. We support the convening of an international conference to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

Referring to the Iran-Iraq war he said Pakistan feels concerned over this and will continue to make every effort for a just and honorable settlement acceptable to both sides.

Referring to the new economic realities, the Pakistan president urged NAM to develop the basic framework for resumption of the north-south dialogue and international cooperation. He supported the proposal for an independent south commission and said Pakistan believes that it is a pragmatic step in the right direction. The president also pointed out that promotion of peace and security in our own region is the prime objective of Pakistan's foreign policy. In this context he referred to SAC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] and Pakistan's endeavors to seek tension-free relations with neighbors on a bilateral level. He said we are convinced that a peaceful solution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute on the basis of relevant resolutions of the UN and in the spirit of the Simla agreement would accelerate the pace of this peaceful process. Concluding, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq urged the NAM to pledge that we will never compromise with foreign occupation and alien domination and would uphold the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states large and small. He called for evolving a New International Economic Order, dialogue, and collective self-determination and resolve to usher in a new era where security is universal and prosperity is global.

Tanzania's Mwinyi on NAM's Obligations

MB041643 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania has spoken about the need for increased external support in the transport and communication sectors for the Frontline States in order to withstand the full impact of economic sanctions against racist South Africa. Comrade Mwinyi told the eighth summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare today, that transport routes among SADCC states are the main targets of attack by the South African-backed bandits.

He said the NAM countries had a moral obligation to present concrete assitance to enable SADCC member states to protect and fully utilize the existing transport communications system in the region. President Mwinyi said NAM has an important role to play in increasing pressure on South Africa, adding that there is need to intensify political, moral, and material support to the liberation movements. He also called for increased cooperation among the NAM countries to enhance the struggle for the establishment of a New International Economic Order.

Filali on Morocco's Role in NAM

LD050836 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2200 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, addressed the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare. In

his address Filali highlighted the role played by Morocco within the Nonaligned Movement since its inception. He also paid tribute to the movement's role in the past 25 years.

Referring to the issue of our territorial integrity, Abdellatif Filali asserted that Morocco has agreed to the holding of a UN referendum [on Western Sahara] under UN supervision. He indicated that King Hassan II reaffirmed Morocco's readiness to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar during the latter's visit to Morocco on 15 July 1986. Filali maintained that it is Morocco's adversaries who are obstructing the holding of such a referendum.

Liberia's Doe Urges Goal Reassessment

AB042138 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] As you may have heard in the news, President Samuel K. Doe has called on participants at the eighth nonalignment summit currently convened in Harare, Zimbabwe to reappraise and reassess the role and goals of nonalignment in an attempt to provide solutions to the critical issues of our time. He said the movement should not look back with satisfaction at past successes, but examine closely the challenges ahead so as to wisely chart the future direction and strategy of the movement. President Doe further said that the world is still faced with many problems due to the pursuit of selfish national interests. He told the summit that the superpowers were still preoccupied with [word indistinct] relations among themselves, and still striving to achieve supremacy through the establishment of rival spheres of influence.

On the situation in Namibia, President Doe pledged Liberia's fuller support to the liberation struggle of the people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, and rejected the linkage of Namibia's independence with other, (?extenuous) issues.

On South Africa, the Liberian leader said the situation itself is a source of considerable concern to the Government of Liberia, not only because of its moral aspect, but because of the serious challenge and threat it poses to international peace and security. President Doe then called on the movement to fully support the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, and speedy implementation of relevant resolutions and decisions of the UN Security Council, the General Assembly, and the Organization of African Unity.

He noted that development and international economic situation of the nonaligned and other developing countries continue to worsen, and said last May's special session of the United Nations to consider the critical economic crisis confronting Africa clearly demonstrates the gravity of the situation.

Madagascar's Ratsiraka Urges 'Action'

AB041947 Paris AFP in French 1738 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 4 Sep (AFP) — The Malagasy president, Didier Ratsiraka, declared today before the nonaligned summit that members of the movement should declare a 10-year strike on debt repayment if the creditor countries are not ready to make sacrifices too.

The debtor countries, Mr Ratsiraka added, would then be in the position to set up three common funds: one for development, the second for the stabilization of prices of raw materials, and the third for granting loans,

The Malagasy president also criticized the Nonaligned Movement, saying that if member countries did not translate their pronouncements into action, then they deserve to be called "hypocrites and liars."

Repeating the concern expressed by a number of the delegations, Mr Ratsiraka pointed out that the Nonaligned Movement is being considered at the international level as "a verbose and apathetic organization," whose views can be ignored.

The Malagasy head of state expressed his support for the candidacy of Nicaragua, which is being strongly contested, to succeed Zimbabwe as the head of the movement in 3 years.

Political Committee Views Gulf War, Winds Up Work

LD050558 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1541 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 4, (TANJUG) — The Political Committee of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit is bringing to an end its work on the final document's section on the Iran-Iraq conflict.

As it is learned in delegation circles, the members of the committee and favourably disposed towards adopting stands on the Iran-Iraq conflict, along with amendments, by consensus, as stipulated by the draft final document prepared by the host country of the summit.

The amendments relate to accentuating the part of the text on the need for a peaceful settlement of conflicts between the warring parties on the basis of the UN Charter and the principles of nonalignment.

The members of the Political Committee have already agreed to include in the final document an appeal by the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries to the two superpowers to reach, "without delay and in good faith," an agreement on reducing nuclear armament and not transferring the arms race into space.

An intensive debate is under way in the working group for questions of terrorism in international relations. As learned, Syria insists that the final document specifically define the conduct of the United States and Israel in international relations as state terrorism.

The working group on security, peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean is scheduled to meet this afternoon.

Economic Committee 'Successfully' Completes Work

LD050230 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1554 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 4 (TANJUG) — The working group of the summit's Economic Committee on north-south cooperation has successfully completed its work, it has been learned in delegation circles. The most important agreement reached by the group members relates to the setting up of a ministerial standing committee with the aim of renewing dialogue between the nonaligned and other developing countries and the developed north.

The ministerial standing committee would have 25 members, 22 from the nonaligned and 3 from among the other developing coountries. The Economic Committee's group has proposed that the nonaligned countries be represented on the committee by 10 African, 7 Asian, 4 Latin American countries, and 1 European country.

Another key question on which agreement was reached concerns the setting up of an independent government committee for cooperation among the nonaligned and other developing countries. The committee will be chaired by former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

The Economic Committee is bringing to an end its work on adjusting the stands on the economic part of the final document.

NAM Economic Cooperation Program Circulated

LD041055 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1022 GMT 4 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 4 (ZIANA) — Cooperation among the producers of raw materials is vital if the problems of Third World commodities are to be tackled effectively, stresses the action programme for economic cooperation circulated at the NAM summit in Harare.

The programme calls for the strengthening of existing producers' associations, and the establishment of new ones. It urges developing countries that have not yet joined producers' associations to do so as soon as possible.

The programme demands "greater resolve" from the developed countries to "expedite negotiations on the implementation of the UNCTAD integrated programme for commodities".

The document also calls on NAM members "to cooperate in the compiling and usage of trade information from developing countries available from institutions operating at the subregional, regional, and interregional levels". It urges the countries of the Third World to carry out research on transport problems, including ways of improving "the transport of products of existing producers associations, with particular attention for the problems of land-locked countries".

Developing countries, it adds, should look into ways of cooperating "in shipping and trans-shipment services, packaging and distribution".

Other possible areas of cooperation listed include sugar derivatives, food processing, pesticides, fertilisers, storage facilities, irrigation equipment, and agricultural machinery.

4 Sep 10-Hour 'Marathon' Session Ends

LD041953 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1802 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 4 TANJUG — Today's general debate at the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit ended tonight at 20 hours local (18 GMT) time.

This was another marathon meeting which lasted continuously ten hours. Debate is to be continued tomorrow.

Eighth summit, which started last Monday, is scheduled to end its work Saturday.

So far 52 out of 101 members of the Non-Aligned Movement took part in general debate.

Burkina Faso Leader Departs Without Al-Qahdhdhafi

AB041701 Paris AFP in French 1637 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 4 Sep (AFP) — The Burkinabe president, Captain Thomas Sankara, left Harare this afternoon. According to the first information available, he was not accompanied by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, although it was generally expected that the two leaders would leave the Zimbabwean capital together, later in the day, for Kampala. Capt Sankara's destination was not disclosed.

Bendjedid, Mengistu, Others Depart

LD041104 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1020 GMT 4 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, September 4 (ZIANA) — Two prime ministers and two presidents left here this morning for their homes.

First to leave were Niger Prime Minister Hamid Elgabid and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, who were both seen off on Algerian Airways flight by two Zimbabwean ministers.

Half-an-hour later, the Kuwaiti prime minister, Al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, was waved off by the minister of home affairs, CDE Enos Nkala.

Soon afterwards Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam also left for home.

Meetings Continue Between Officials Attending Summit

Khamene'i Meets Castro, Others

LD042315 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Mr Khamene'i, the president, who is in Harare to attend the eighth summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement there, yesterday met with Mr Fidel Castro, the Cuban leader, at the summit session's building. During the meeting Mr Khamene'i stressed that diversionary issues should not overshadow the movement's main issues. He said: The movement should adhere to standards and criteria. It should reach practical solutions in the struggle against the South African regime. Mr Fidel Castro also described the latest developments in the Frontline States in their struggle against the apartheid regime. He added: I listened to your speech carefully. I found good moral values in that speech.

Our correspondents dispatched a report that Mr Thomas Sankara, the Burkina Faso president, also met and held talks with our country's president at the latter's residence. At this meeting the Burkina Faso president said about the imposed war: I feel that in this war Iran is in the right, but, unfortunately no one dares say so. At this meeting agreement was also reached on exchanging ambassadors between the two countries.

Another report says that Mr Mwinyi, the Tanzanian president, met and held talks with Mr Khamene'i about the need to coordinate the two countries' position on the issues raised at the summit meeting and on bilateral relations. During the meeting the Tanzanian president expressed the hope that the Nonaligned Movement will be able to reach a firm decision on assisting the Frontline States and the Namibian and South African people.

Our correspondent has sent a report about Mr Khamene'i's meetings with the Cuban and Libyan leaders. We draw your attention to that:

Following Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i's meetings with Cuban leader Fidel Castro and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the rumor spread by the news media that the three countries of Iran, Cuba, and Libya intend to adopt a joint anti-imperialist position, the president of the Islamic Iran in an interview for the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran declared that the very fact of the three countries' presidents being seen together is a sharp arrow into America's eyes and heart and condemnation of state terrorism whose standard bearer today is America. Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i noted about the tripartite talks among Iran, Libya, and Cuba, without specifying the main focus of the talks, that the three countries' presidents held good and friendly talks. It should be noted that the talks held among our country's president and the Cuban, Nicaraguan, and Libyan leaders have attracted the attention of international news media.

Meanwhile, one of the aspects of the speech by Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the eighth session of the Nonaligned Movement summit, as well as of others attending the session during the past 3 days concerned a review of the issue of Namibia.

Ortega, Castro, Al-Qadhdhafi Meet

NC050642 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Commenting on his meeting with Fidel Castro and Daniel Ortega yesterday, the brother leader of the revolution said that their talks dealt with the three countries' coordination in defending the Libyan, Cuban, and Nicaraguan peoples.

In a statement to Nicaraguan radio, the brother leader said: I have reiterated to my friends Castro and Ortega that they will no longer be alone, and that the Great Arab Jamahiriyah will spare no efforts to attain freedom and confront U.S. terrorism.

The brother leader added: We stand together in one trench, and we will inevitably triumph over imperialism, which [words indistinct]. He further said: We are confident that our people will triumph in this confrontation, just as the Vietnamese people triumphed and forced the leading imperialists to withdraw and retreat.

The brother leader declared that the great Libyan people offer all of their material and military potential in support of the Nicaraguan revolution.

In his statement to Nicaraguan radio, the brother leader expressed pleasure at having met with Ortega. He added: I am [words indistinct] his leadership in Nicaragua. I call on all fighters to rally around him with all of their strength, to achieve victory against the remnants of the Contras, who are seeking to restore U.S. hegemony over the destiny of the Nicaraguan people.

Khaddam Meets Al-Qadhdhafi, Others

JN040624 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam yesterday received at the sidelines of the Harare nonaligned summit Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution in Libya; Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam; Ahmad al-Mirghani, Sudanese State Council chairman; DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol and DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam; and Vietnamese National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu tho. Khaddam also received Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir. These meetings were attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. The talks during these meetings dealt with the issues listed on the nonaligned summit agenda, current Arab and international developments, and bilateral issues.

Al-Qadhdhafi, 'Arafat Confer

JN041253 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] A Palestinian source in Harare said a 1-hour meeting was held this morning between President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on the sidelines of the Harare

nonaligned summit. The source did not reveal the nature of the meeting which is the first between the two since their differences began in 1982. Libyan sources did not confirm this report.

Castro Meets Foreign Leaders

FL040048 Havana Television Service in Spanish
0000 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpt] It has also been reported from Harare that Cuban President Fidel Castro held talks in the afternoon and evening with the presidents of Peru, Alan Garcia; of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega; and of Mozambique, Samora Machel, as well as with Guyanese Prime Minister Desmond Hoyte. The meetings dealt with the eighth nonaligned summit meeting activities and bilateral relations between Cuba and those countries. [passage omitted]

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Returns From Harare Summit 4 Sep

LD050857 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, who headed the Algerian delegation at the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries in Harare, Zimbabwe, arrived back in Algiers this evening. The head of state made stopovers in the capitals of Gabon and Niger. In Libreville he had political talks with Gabonese President Omar Bongo. Talks at the delegation level were followed by private talks between the two leaders. President Bongo also hosted a lunch for President Bendjedid.

LIBYA

JANA Editor Denies Connection With Karachi Hijack

LD051329 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1247 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] News agencies reported that gunmen today hijacked a Pan American jumbo aircraft while it was stopping over at Karachi airport en route to Frankfurt and New York. The news agencies reported that the identity of the gunmen who seized the aircraft is not yet known, and that three of the aircraft's crew, including the pilot, were able to escape. The BBC reported that the hijackers who boarded the plane disguised as Pakistani security men asked to be taken aboard the plane to Cyprus, and that Pakistani airport security men have encircled the plane and prevented anyone from approaching the airport.

The JANA political editor today commented on reports by news agencies on a statement by an anonymous person which says that the group that hijacked the U.S. civilian airliner this morning at Karachi airport belongs to what this person called the Libyan Revolutionary Cells. He said: We were surprised by the news agencies' report that an anonymous person has stated that the group which hijacked the U.S. civilian airliner this morning at Karachi airport belongs to what he called the Libyan Revolutionary Cells. We in Libya affirm that we have no connection whatsoever with what happened and express our surprise at such methods being used to involve Libya in this matter.

The JANA editor adds: No one can believe such obvious tactics because the Great Jamahiriyah is the primary victim of terrorism. It opposes terrorism, including the killing of peaceful, innocent old men, women, or children anywhere, be it on board a plane or anywhere else. It is for this reason that the Jamahiriyah has enacted the Harabah Law, which is one of the harshest laws for combatting terrorism.

JANA's political editor adds: It appears that the implementation has begun of a scenario of a new U.S. aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah — a scenario that was reported by the press recently. Reaffirming that it has no connection with such actions, Libya stresses that such rejected, fabricated tactics can only be the work of forces hostile to the Great Jamahiriyah, such as the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the Zionist Mosad, which carry out such actions as part of an obvious scenario, trying to attribute them to the Libyan Arab people in order to distort events and to create feeble pretexts to justify aggression. Libya warns the world public opinion and the international community of the gravity of such a policy of aggression.

UN Delegate Al-Turayki Views 'U.S. Threats'

PM041911 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 3-9 Sep 86 p 14

[Interview with head of Libyan UN delegation Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki by Salih Qallab by telephone from New York; date not given]

[Text] Qallab: How serious are the "U.S. threats"? Do you really expect a new raid?

Al-Turayki: U.S. officials have not concealed their intentions toward Libya. Events have proved that what we have been telling the world community about Washington's intentions against us is true. We now confirm that there are elements in the U.S. Administration that are seeking to create tension in the area and to launch a new attack against Libya.

Qallab: Do you expect Washington to carry out a military action or will it be content with diplomatic and economic measures?

Al-Turayki: Washington is now in a difficult situation. The U.S. Administration is in a very conflicting situation; it talks about having evidence of Libya's involvement in what it calls terrorist operations, but in fact it has found out that its organs have misled it and that there is no such evidence. We believe that one of the objectives of the U.S. alert against Libya is to cover up certain U.S. attitudes toward what is happening in South Africa and to cover up George Bush's recent visit to the Middle East as well as to circumvent the economic situation in Egypt. [as published]

Qallab: But Washington claims that the "revolutionary committees" recently adopted a decision to resume acts of violence, a decision that has been taken as being an official Libyan line.

Al-Turayki: This is unacceptable logic, and if we were to adopt it, then we would consider any decision or action by a group of students in the United States as reflecting an official stand by the White House and the U.S. Administration. What Washington says in this regard is simply an attempt to justify its campaign against Libya and against the Arab nation. In any case, we call for the setting up of an international committee consisting of neutral states to search in the Libyan territory for what Washington calls "terrorist" bases. Furthermore, if Washington claims that it has evidence supporting its allegations, then we are ready to seek adjudication by the International Court of Justice.

Qallab: It is understood from your statement that Libya is not officially committed to the revolutionary committees' resolution and that these committees' resolution on escalating violence will not be carried out by the Libyan state.

Al-Turayki: The Libyan state commits itself to resolutions only by the "popular congresses." These congresses are the highest authority in the country; they draw up the country's foreign and domestic policies on all levels.

Qallab: On the eve of the previous U.S. raid on Tripoli and Banghazi you were expecting a direct Soviet intervention. Did you receive assurances that the Soviet Union's attitude this time will be different if your country becomes the target of a U.S attack?
Al-Turayki: Neither in the past nor in the future will we wager on anything but our people and the Arab nation. In the past the Libyan people confronted Mussolini's fascism and it is now confonting Reagan's fascism.

Qallab: President al-Asad visited Libya when the recent escalation was at its height. A statement was issued saying that any attack on Libya will be regarded as an attack on Syria. Do you believe that the Syrian stand will be put into effect if there should be a repetition of what happened last April?
Al-Turayki: I have no doubt about this. We are confident about our alliance with Syria. We fully believe that this alliance is natural, firm, and strategic. We have confidence in our Arab nation of which Syria is one of the principal countries. But we realize that division and rifts encourage our enemies to launch adventures against us. If there were a unified and firm Arab stand the United States would not have dared to do what it did and what it intends to do.

Qallab: It has been rumored that the plan Washington is talking about calls for supporting Libyan opposition. Are you anticipating any specific action in this sphere?
Al-Turayki: It has become clear during the recent events that the United States, which is classified as one of the world's two superpowers, has no true information and no real evaluation of the internal situation in Libya.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Fetes Senegalese Defense Minister

LD050906 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God protect him, yesterday received Senegalese Armed Forces Minister Medoune Fall, the special envoy of Senegalese President Abdou Diouf to his majesty, at the royal palace in Rabat.

His majesty, may God protect him, gave a dinner banquet in honor of the Senegalese guest. The Senegalse minister left Morocco this evening. He stated that he conveyed a message from President Abdou Diouf to his majesty on cooperation existing between Morocco and Senegal.

BRIEFS

Slaoui to UN Appointment — King Hassan II has appointed Mr Driss Slaoui as permanent representative of the Kingdom of Morocco at the United Nations. Mr Driss Slaoui was Morocco's representative at the United Nations during the Green March. [Text] [*Rabat MAP in Arabic 0800 GMT 4 Sep 86 LD*]

SUDAN

Armed Forces Head, Chief of Staff Retired

JN051038 Khartoum SUNA in English 1008 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 5, SUNA — The State Council yesterday pensioned Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Gen. Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl, Chief of Staff Gen. Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil and other three high ranked officers in the Armed Forces. The Council also appointed Major General (PSC) Fawzi Ahmad al-Fadil acting commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces.

Elaborating on the background of the decision, the Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said the outgoing leadership was undergoing certain circumstances that impede it from assuming its responsibilities efficiently. Al-Mahdi who was delivering a radio-televised statement on the issue in question said the National Defence Council had considered the whole matter and presented relevant recommendations to the State Council.

At the outset of his speech the premier lashed out at Garang and accused him of undermining national unity and spreading terrorism. He announced that a comprehensive programme for developing the Armed Forces had been devised and would be tabled before the commanders forthcoming conference for further study.

Al-Mahdi Reportedly To Make 'Security Amendments'

JN041202 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sep 4 (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi was quoted as saying that his government will make new administrative and security amendments to cope with the changes that the country witnesses currently. Al-Mahdi in a statement carried by the independent daily *Al-Usbu'* however failed to mention the details of these changes. It is to be recalled that rumours here said Mr al-Mahdi who also assumes the portfolio of defence minister wants to make a minor Cabinet shakeup.

In the same remarks which appeared today the premier spoke about the Sudanese-Ugandan relations and said diplomatic efforts are being exerted to contain situation. Al-Mahdi said he received information from the Ugandan Government assuring that the joint borders were opened before the food relief deliveries to southern Sudan. More than 200 truckloads had arrived in Juba across the Ugandan borders, Al-Mahdi reiterated to the newspaper.

Al-Banna Returns Home, Comments on Visit to Libya

JN041154 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 4 (SUNA) — Member of the Supreme State Council Idris al-Banna and the accompanying delegation yesterday returned home concluding a three-day visit to Libya, during which they attended the celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Sept 1st Libya revolution.

In an arrival statement to SUNA Al-Banna said that Libya had welcomed the Sudanese initiatives to restore Afro-Arab solidarity and terminate the Chadian-Libyan dispute. He added that the coming few days would witness a popular and official move to probe viewpoints of the various political forces. Al-Banna commended the tremendous achievements realized by the Sept. revolution's leadership citing that the Libyan people had proved their adherence. He expressed his pleasure over the meeting with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Libyan officials which, he added, had tackled the friendly bilateral relations. Meanwhile Al-Banna said Sudanese people and government will support Libya against any aggression on its freedom, security and against those who are trying to undermine the Afro-Arab and Islamic solidarity.

Health Minister Dr. Husayn Abu Salih, who was also attending the celebrations said that the threats to Libya are a part of the imperialist plots which aim at undermining all the area, including Sudan. Mr. Joseph Lago the representative of Sudanese-African People's Congress, hailed the role played by Libya in the African and Arab areas and its assistance to the liberation movements in the world. Meanwhile, Al-Banna Wednesday conferred with the Libyan second man, Maj. 'Abd al-Salam Jallud.

Health Minister Dr. Husayn Abu Salih, who was present at the meeting, told SUNA that the meeting touched on bilateral relations and means of bolstering them. He added that the delegation expressed the Sudanese people support to the Libyan people against any threat. Abu Salih stressed that the two sides had agreed on the necessity of exerting efforts to defend the freedom and dignity of the Arab human being.

On the other hand, Al-Banna commended the efforts being exerted by the Sudanese Embassy staff in Libya in removing obstacles confronting the Sudanese people working in Libya.

In a banquet given by the Sudanese Ambassador 'Abd al-Majid Bashir al-Ahmadi in honour of Al-Banna and the accompanying delegation, the former said the latter had got acquainted with the progress of implementing agreements concluded between Sudan and Libya. The delegation, which is also comprising a number of the Constituent Assembly (Parliament) members, on Wednesday paid visits to some industrial establishments in Tripoli. The delegation had been seen off at Tripoli airport by the Libyan secretaries of the Peoples Committees.

Hard Currency Smuggling Network Uncovered

JN050836 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 3 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Khartoum, *Al-Ittihad* — A bank investigation committee has discovered a huge network working with some foreign and private banks in smuggling hard currency outside Sudan, particularly to Egypt. The committee also discovered a large smuggling operation between Sudan and Egypt which amounted to $46 million. Some persons have been arrested, among whom are Al-Tayyib al-Mubarak Sa'd and Al-Tuhami 'Abdallah al-Tuhami. This was told to *Al-Ittihad* by Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Majid, chairman of the committee investigating the banking system. He said three Sudanese banks, the Middle East Bank, the Al-Ahli Bank, and the City Bank, in cooperation with numerous merchants and senior businessmen, took part in smuggling tens of millions of Sudanese pounds to Egypt using forged customs documents.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Receives U.S. Assistant Secretary Armitage

LD041718 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpt] President Habib Bourguiba received at Saqanis Palace this morning Mr Richard Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defense in charge of international security affairs, in the presence of Mansour Skhiri, minister director of the president's office and the minister of the public service and administrative reform; Slaheddine Baly, minister of national defense; Habib ben Yahia, Tunisia's ambassador in Washington; and Youssef Baraket, chief of staff of the Army. [passage omitted]

Defense Minister Receives Armitage

LD041659 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1155 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Tunis, 4 Sep (TAP) — Yesterday afternoon National Defense Minister Slaheddine Bali received Mr Richard Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defense in charge of international security affairs, at his office. The meeting was attended by Habib Ben Yahia, Tunisia's ambassador in Washington, [words indistinct], the U.S. (?charge d'affaires) in Tunis, and the delegation accompanying the U.S. official. This visit comes within the framework of the periodic meetings of the joint U.S.-Tunisian military committee.

'Explosive Device' Damages U.S. Center in Tunis

LD041329 Kuwait KUNA in English 1223 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Tunis, Sept 4 (KUNA) — A small explosive device went off Thursday [4 Sep] near the American Information Center in the Tunisian capital. Police sources said no sizable damage has resulted from the explosion which coincided with a visit to Tunisia by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Richard Armitage.

PLO To Attempt Mediation Between Libya, Tunisia

LD051121 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1021 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Tunis, 5 Sep (KUNA) High-level diplomatic sources said here today that the PLO will undertake new efforts to normalize relations between Tunisia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. These sources, which asked to remain anonymous, told KUNA that the issue of the mediation was in the forefront of the topics discussed by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi during their meeting in Harare during the nonaligned summit yesterday. On the other hand, the sources said there is no truth to press reports which say that a large number of Palestinians are leaving Tunis. The sources stressed that "Tunis is still the headquarters of the PLO."

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Returns to Addis Ababa From Harare Summit

EA050912 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee general secretary, PMAC chairman, and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, returned to Addis Ababa today after attending the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, Zimbabwe.

On arrival in Addis Ababa, the comrade general secretary was welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Fikre Selassie Wogderes, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Fiseha Desta, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Present on the occasion were WPE Central Committee Politburo members and alternate members, WPE Central Committee members, and ministers.

On arrival at Bole International Airport, our comrade revolutionary leader was presented with a bouquet of flowers by children and saluted by an honor guard. The Ethiopian national anthem was played. The comrade general secretary inspected the guard and watched a march-past.

UGANDA

Ministers, Public Await Al-Qadhdhafi in Vain

AB041653 Paris AFP in French 1504 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Kampala, 4 Sept (AFP) — Thousands of Ugandans, including several ministers, today waited in vain for Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, before dispersing late in the afternoon. His arrival in Kampala had been announced without the specific date or hour of the arrival of the Libyan leader being indicated. One official however said that Col al-Qadhdhafi and President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso would arrive later that night. Earlier, an official had advised the diplomats and journalists present at Entebbe International Airport to go home. It was noted that U.S. Ambassador Robert Houdek, the British high commissioner, and their representatives were not among the diplomats present.

A tight security network was set up around the airport and armed soldiers were deployed all along the 30-kilometer road from Entebbe to Kampala. Schoolchildren had been waiting since the morning for the Libyan and Burkinabe leaders, waving small paper flags with the national colors of the two countries.

UGANDA

President Museveni Returns From Harare Summit

EA041554 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni has returned home from Harare where he has been attending the summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement. He was received at Entebbe International Airport by Vice Chairman of the NRM [National Resistance Movement] Haji Musa Kigongo, senior ministers, and other senior government officials. [passage omitted]

Answering a question on security, President Museveni stressed that nobody can threaten Uganda in terms of attacks, adding that the government is capable of containing such a situation.

LIBERIA

Minister Blamo Calls Alert 'Precautionary Measure'

NC041719 Paris AFP in English 1549 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Monrovia, Sept 4 (AFP) — Liberian security forces have set up checkpoints around the capital Monrovia and were searching vehicles for arms in what local press reports Thursday said was an alert provoked by rumors of a coup plot against President Samuel Doe. [passage omitted]

In Harare, where Mr. Doe Thursday addressed the eighth summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, Liberian Foreign Minister J. Bernard Blamo confirmed the alert and told *Agence France-Presse* it was a "precautionary measure." He said it would not affect Mr. Doe's plans to return home this weekend at the conclusion of the summit.

Mr. Blamo said rumours spread very fast in Liberia, but the government had been aware of something in the wind for about three weeks.

He said the threat came from outside the country, particularly from a group of exiles from the former ruling minority, descended from the freed American slaves who founded Liberia in the 1840's, which was ousted by the Army under the then Master-Sergeant Doe in 1980.

Mr. Blamo said that before 1980 the Army was purely ceremonial. Now, when it did its job by such activities as checking vehicles, rumours started to spread.

Opposition Leaders Decry Prison Conditions

AB031746 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Four days after their release from Camp Belle Yeallah [maximum security prison], the three opposition political parties — Liberia Action Party, Liberia Unification Party, and the Unity Party — have issued a public statement at a press conference today held at the headquarters of the Unity Party. The leaders explained why they went to Camp Belle Yeallah and called for the abolition of Camp Belle Yeallah.

[Begin Kessely recording] As it was said in our statement, we decided to go there [Camp Belle Yeallah] to underscore and emphasize this point that justice must be done and must be seen to be done. And we are saying that this is not the case; especially in terms of the fine imposed on us [words indistinct]. So if we stayed in prison 24 hours, 48 hours, 10 months, or 65 years, that was not the question. The [words indistinct] was to go to prison and dramatize that point.

We were convinced that we had made that point and so we did say that our supporters should go ahead and pay, if they down here were convinced that the money should be paid.

Coming to your second point, about Camp Belle Yeallah: We are convinced that Belle Yeallah is a blot on the fabric of the Liberian society, and is a blot on you, (Isaac Bantu), it is a blot on me, Edward Kessely, and on everybody else; every Liberian here. Belle Yeallah should never have been allowed to develop the way it developed since it was established in 1910.

The (?conditions) of prisoners in Belle Yeallah should be investigated by Amnesty International, by the Liberia Council of Churches, by the Liberia Bar Association, by the Red Cross — the International and National Red Cross — by every (?justice-loving) Liberian. Belle Yeallah is not the sort of place to send human beings and release them on society. There are individuals in Belle Yeallah who were picked off the streets of Monrovia, New Kru Town, Westpoint, Waterside, simply because they appeared to be vagabonds. With no court trials, they have been in Belle Yeallah for more than 2 years. Some of them went there in 1983, some in 1984, and they have been there since.

Belle Yeallah existed before April 12, 1980. And a number of disgraceful things are happening in Belle Yeallah. These things are a disgrace to the Liberian people. Every Liberian should (?bow) his head in shame. We believe that democracy can survive and thrive in this country only when the Constitution is respected by all, both the governed and the government, and is given the chance to operate.

It is most gratifying for us to [illegible] you today. We are abundantly thankful to God Almighty [illegible] as spared our lives through our perilous stay at an undeserved confinement in Camp Belle Yeallah. We also are extremely grateful to all whose prayers and goodwill have made it possible for us to be with you and our dear ones in the land of the living. Certainly, what has happened to us since our imprisonment in the Monrovia Central Prison on August 5, 1985, and our illegal and clandestine transfer on August 10, 1986 to most (?scathing) confinement at Camp Belle Yeallah is no secret to you distinguished gentlemen of the press. Indeed, it is now an open secret for the Liberian people. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Babangida Returns From Harare, Denies Instability

AB032137 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida returned to Lagos this evening from Harare, Zimbabwe, where he attended the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement. In an interview with correspondents who accompanied him on the trip, the president, who was expected in Nigeria Sunday, said that his early return had nothing to do with imagined threats to the government or any form of instability. He explained that by his nature he did not like staying away from home for too long.

SOUTH AFRICA

Soweto Residents Defy Funeral Restrictions

MB031229 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1225 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 3 SAPA — Soweto people today defied the government order restricting the number of people at the funerals of unrest victims as about 8,000 mourners attended the burials of four of the people who died in last week's shootings.

The restrictions stipulate — among other things — that no more than one unrest victim may be buried at a time and that only 200 people may attend.

By 11am the first funeral procession wound its way from White City, Jabavu — scene of last week's shootings in which 21 people were killed following a protest over rents — to Avalon Cemetery.

It was followed at short intervals by three other processions.

As the processions approached the entrance to the cemetery many cars were seen to turn back and many people made their way to the gravesides on foot by scaling the fence of the railway line nearby.

Soweto was tense from early morning as many people observed the call for a work stayaway as a mark of respect for those who died. Buses and taxis were not operating and people who tried to go to work by trains were prevented from doing so by groups of youths who had massed near railway stations.

There were few cars on the streets and in White City, Jabavu and Moroka, groups of youths hijacked vehicles to ferry them to the cemetery.

All shops in Soweto were closed and the townships had a public holiday atmosphere as groups of people milled around the streets — far more people than can be seen around on a normal weekday.

Many Soweto streets were barricaded with an assortment of materials including drums and large stones, apparently to prevent police vehicles from driving around.

Many workers were prevented from going to work by bands of stone-throwing youths who chased passengers away from bus termini and stops. The youths also erected barricades of large boulders on roads in the Crossroads area and other parts of the township.

The youths stoned trains and buses and set alight a PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] bus in the Protea flats area.

Another bus was hijacked but according to a spokesman for PUTCO, it was "quickly recovered." Intimidation of passengers was especially bad at Baragwanath, he said, but there were no reports of injuries.

The spokesman said PUTCO had started the day with a full service but after monitoring the position had later carried on with a "very limited" service.

Later in the morning buses serving Soweto went no further into the area than the Moroko police station.

People who had stayed at home, or had been forced to return home from bus stops and railway stations by stone-throwing youths, gathered on street corners.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce said the stayaway was "spasmodic," but a spokesman for business firms said it was largescale as far as workers from Soweto were concerned.

A spokesman for Pic'n Pay said only about 20 per cent of their workers from the Soweto area reported fro work. A spokeswoman for checkers said "quite a few" stayed away, but could give no details.

Worker Attendance Down

MB041315 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1310 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 4, SAPA — In the Johannesburg area today worker attendance in manufacturing was down by 38 per cent and the proportion of workers from Soweto was down by 72 per cent, the Johannesburg-based Labour Monitoring Group [LMG] said this afternoon.

A stay-away had been called by community organisations in memory of those that died in the White City, Jabavu riots last week and whose funerals were to be held today in defiance of the restrictions placed on funerals.

The stay-away would mean that Soweto residents could attend the funerals, the organisations had said.

"In the retail sector attendance was down by 27 per cent and the proportions of Sowetans that did not come to work was 85 per cent.

"Given that the stay-away was confined to Soweto, it was an effective stay-away," a spokesman for the LMG said.

He added that in many factories work proceeded normally, especially where the majority of the workers came from other townships and hostels.

'Sporadic Absenteeism' Confirmed

MB041159 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Sept 86

[Text] The Bureau for Information in Pretoria has confirmed that there was sporadic incidents of absenteeism in the Johannesburg area today. It has ascribed this to a protest against restrictions placed on the holding of a local funeral and also to incidents of intimidation. Earlier this morning a passenger bus was attacked

and burned by a mob. Police have confirmed that there was an incident in which stones were hurled at private vehicles. Police using tearsmoke dispersed about 300 youths just before 0900 this morning.

Bureau Says No Further Incidents

MB041708 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1705 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 4, SAPA — Herewith latest Bureau for Information report on situation in Soweto:

"The following report has been received from the security foces:

"No further serious incidents occurred in Soweto following the report made at 14h00 today.

"Regarding the gathering at Jabavu Stadium the security forces report that a crowd of approximately 5000 people gathered illegally at the stadium.

"When they refused to disperse, tear smoke was used and the crowd dispersed.

"No mass funeral as had been planned took place in Soweto today although several small funerals did take place.

"No injuries have been reported to the security forces and regarding enquiries from the media re deaths, the security forces report that investigations could not at this stage determine whether any deaths resulted from unrest related incidents."

Newspaper Reports Incidents

MB050546 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Unofficial reports say at least four people were killed in political violence in Soweto yesterday. The *Business Day* newspaper says Soweto was gripped by one of its biggest stayaways in 10 years, and yesterday saw some of the most tense moments since the 1976 uprising. The paper claims the shootout at the Phomolong Station left three people dead and in another incident a woman died under the wheels of a moving train after she and a man were apparently assaulted and whipped by youths for trying to go to work in defiance of the stayaway.

Business Day also reports the burial of 15 of 29 unrest victims took place in spite of a government ban on some of the funerals. The report adds at least four undertakers were arrested at the Avalon Cemetery, questioned, and later released.

Officially the government Bureau for Information says it has received no reports of deaths or injuries from security forces. It says no mass funerals as had been planned went ahead but confirms several smaller funerals did take place. The exact number is not known. The bureau also confirms that security forces used teargas to disperse a crowd of about 5,000 people who had gathered at the Jabavu Stadium.

Bureau Claims No Confirmed Deaths

MB050810 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0807 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 5, SAPA — There were no confirmed reports of anyone having died in yesterday's unrest in Soweto, Bureau for Information spokeswoman Mrs Ronelle Henning said in Pretoria today. She was reacting to reports that up to eight people had died. There had been a number of injuries however, she said. More information on yesterday's events in Soweto would be released by the bureau later today.

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

4 Sep

MB041323 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1313 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 4, SAPA — Herewith unrest situation report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today released by the Bureau for Information.

"The number of incidents reported during the period 06H00 on 03/09/1986 to 06H00 on 04/09/1986 increased slightly over those of yesterday. No deaths were reported.

"Most of the incidents occurred in Soweto, the Eastern Province and on the west Rand.

"At Veeplaas near Port Elizabeth a group of approximately 10 blacks tried to murder a black man and two black women by pouring flammable liquid over their heads and clothes.

"A black man was seriously injured and arrested when municipal police fired shots at the group. Two youths and a man were also arrested.

"The security forces reported no serious incidents in Soweto this morning. According to the security forces only three minor incidents occurred. A car was set alight and two illegal gatherings were held.

"Several people have been found guilty and sentenced in connection with unrest related cases the past month.

"A total of 21 accused were found guilty in the district court in Sterkstroom on counts of public violence stemming from an incident on August 13, last year when a policeman's house was attacked with stones and petrol bombs. Sentences ranged from three to six years imprisonment," the report said.

The report continued: "On July 10, 1985, a man threw stones at a police vehicle in the black township near Queenstown. On September 2 he was sentenced to four years imprisonment on account of public violence.

"Unrest-related court cases

1. On October 19, 1985, Mr Wali Blom (25), a black man, was abducted by a group of comrades. He was driven in the direction

of New Brighton Beach where he was pulled from the vehicle by two men and stabbed with knives. After pouring fuel over him, they set him alight, accusing him of being a police informant. One of the black men took his shirt and extinguished the flames. He buried Mr Blom in the sand, but left his head visible. A passer-by saw him and called the police. Mr Blom spent a considerable time in hospital. Three youths were arrested on a charge of assault with the intention to do grievous bodily harm. On 22 August 1986 the accused, aged 15, 15, and 16, were found guilty as charged. Their sentence was reprieved for two years.

2. On March 22, this year a group of 50 blacks threw petrol bombs and stones at a patrol vehicle in Fountain Drive, Walmer. A black man, Banzi Caike (37) of 47 Whiteboy Street, Walmer, who had a petrol bomb in his possession, was arrested. On August, 22, Caike was found guilty on a charge of possession of explosives, and he was sentenced to six years imprisonment, of which two years were suspended for five years," the report said.

3. On June 16 this year a group of approximately 20 black persons threw petrol bombs at a police Casspir during police action in Msimlia Street, New Brighton. A 16-year-old youth who had a petrol bomb in his possession, was arrested, and on August 22 he was found guilty on a charge of possession of explosives.

4. On August 22 last year a group of black youths entered the Loyiso supermarket in Galeshewe, Kimberley, poured petrol on the counter and set it alight. Damage was estimated at R1000. A 22-year-old black man, Joseph Swarts was arrested and found guilty of public violence. He was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

5. On August 22, four black men were found guilty in the magistrates court in East London. The case stemmed from the burning of huts in the Soto Township at Blouwater, East London, on September 5, 1985. Namtu Kitchini (38) and Sibongile Nowhala (21) were sentenced to eight years imprisonment, two years suspended for five years. Nonthinga Mazinkwana (25) and Yumile Duba (22) were sentenced to five years" imprisonment, with two years suspended for five years.

"6. During the night of 24/25 February 1986 a group of approximately 30 black youths stoned the house of the chairman of the Hoe Town school committtee, Mr Matthews Gonzi. Ten people were arrested in connection with the incident," the report said.

The report concluded:

"Petrus, 25, and Cornelius, 19, Ramakua were sentenced to five years and four years imprisonment respectively. Enock Puzi, (21) Simon Thembane Lumkwana, 18; Fikile Male, 18; and Shadrack Male, 18 were sentenced to four years" imprisonment, of which one year was suspended for five years.

"A 17-year-old youth; John Puzi, 19; Jan Masalaza, 18; were sentenced to three years imprisonment, of which one year was suspended for five years.

"A 16-year-old received six cuts with a cane. He was also sentenced to 12 months imprisonemnt, suspended for five years.

"Murders:

On April 30, 1985, a black teacher from Cookhouse, Aneneli Myalatya, 24, was murdered by a mob. Twenty-four persons were detained in this connection. Charges were dropped in the case of 19 of these. In two cases sentence has already been passed:

"A 17-year-old youth was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, while a 16-year-old was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

"Mzunkulu Zumwabo, 21; and Butisi Maledi, 19; have already been found guilty. They will be sentenced shortly.

"A warrant has been issued for the arrest of another accused for failing to appear in court."

5 Sep

MB051055 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1045 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 5 SAPA — Herewith the Bureau for Information's unrest-situation.

"The number of incidents reported during the period 06h00 (September 4) to 06h00 (September 5) increased slightly compared to the previous day.

"Most of these incidents were reported in Soweto and were mainly limited to stone throwing and gatherings.

"Some funerals did take place, but at this stage the Bureau of Information cannot confirm the number of people buried.

"In most cases the actions of the security forces were limited to the firing of tear smoke.

"Eight people, among whom three women, were arrested when a petrol bomb was thrown at a police vehicle. In another incident members of the municipal police fired shots at a group of people who threw stones at them. Nobody was injured.

"A group of approximately 20 youths gathered at the Pomalang station, hitting passengers with sjamboks (whips). Security forces dispersed the group with buckshot. In another incident a group of approximately 40 youths attacked passengers with knobkerries and pangas. They were also dispersed. No injuries were reported.

"As a result of this intimidation to enforce stayaways, the SA transport services reports that trains between Soweto and Johannesburg were filled to only 50 per cent of capacity.

"Damage estimated at R50,000 was caused when approximately 100 youths threw a petrol bomb at a bus.

In Tatnyi, the black township at Grahamstown, a black man, Baks Kati, of 29 E Street, Fingo, was stoned by a group of people. He fired four shots at the group, but was stoned to death and set alight."

3,000 Miners on Strike at OFS Mine

MB041910 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Anglo-American has confirmed that about 3,000 workers at the Number 6 shaft at the Western Holdings mine at Welkom have gone on strike. The strike began yesterday.

A spokesman for the company said negotiations were under way with the National Union of Mineworkers, other workers' representatives, and representatives of the Government of Lesotho, Transkei, and Ciskei.

Information Bureau Comments on Papers' Action

MB031715 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The Bureau for Information says the application by SAAN [South African Associated Newspapers] and the ARGUS newspaper groups that a number of emergency regulations be declared null and void was partially successful and partially unsuccessful.

The bureau says the application that regulations dealing with the powers of the commissioner of police to issue orders on a wide series of subjects including news distribution be declared invalid was unsuccessful. However, a general authorization to the commissioner to issue orders was declared invalid.

Nel, Editors Interviewed on Press Issues

MB031034 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Interview with Louis Nel, South African deputy minister of information, in Cape Town; and Tertius Myburgh, editor of the *Sunday Times; and Peter Sullivan, editor of the Saturday Star*, in Johannesburg moderated by John Bishop on the "Network" program; introduced by Michelle Alexander — live]

[Text] [Alexander] The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, recently made several public statements on matters concerning his portfolio. Tonight, he meets the press to answer questions on news reporting by the new television channel, M-Net, the Bureau for Information's pop song, and the credibility of the Bureau. John Bishop is in the chair.

[Bishop] Thank you, Michelle. Yes, we welcome Mr Louis Nel, who is joining us from our Cape Town studios, live, and here in Johannesburg we welcome Mr Tertius Myburgh, who is, of course the editor of the *Sunday Times*, and Mr Peter Sullivan, editor of the Saturday *Star*.

Mr Nel, can we establish that you are here facing these two formidable figures who are not actually going to plow into the question of the emergency regulations and news reporting as such. Is that right?

[Nel] I think that will be the correct way to ... [changes thought] the correct procedure. There are pending court cases at the momemnt and the emergency regulations as such and the validity of the regulations is sub judice.

[Bishop] Right, fine, but we are going to talk about the prospects for reporting and in particular honing in on the question of prospects for another, if you like, rival television station or service reporting the news. Now, you had some strong things to say about this. You don't think that's a good idea, I think.

[Nel] Yes, I think I made my position clear at the time. We have noticed that overseas when networks report news and especially when they are competing with each other and they are competing for ratings then the news representation tends to be .... [changes thought] are very, very selective. They are looking for their biggest viewership and to get that viewership the news must be entertaining, the news must be dramatic, and, therefore, the news is less informative than what it should be, and I have made the point that if we compare the SABC's newscasts with that of the television networks in America, or, for that matter, in Britain we find that the newscasts there are more dramatic, more entertaining, but less informative. And I have made the point that if we allow a situation where SABC in the newscasts — I want particularly to point out that I am only referring to newscasts — which have competition then, of course the commercial aspect comes into play and the SABC's news w ill then be more entertaining, more dramatic, but less informative, and I personally think that that will not be in the public interests.

[Bishop] Right. Thank you. Tertius Myburgh.

[Myburgh] Mr Minister, I very much object that we can't actually address the fundamental issues about which I suspect we will differ quite profoundly, but we have legal problems about that, but ....

[Nel, interrupting] We might have an opportunity later...

[Myburgh, interrupting] But nevertheless, there is, I think, a great deal to discuss. As far as I can understand, Mr Minister, you said that should M-Net, this new and independent media...

[Nel, interrupting] I never mentioned the name of M-Net ...

[Myburgh, interrupting] Another medium, that there would be a grave danger if there were two news channels in South Africa, that the news actually might become interesting and that this seems to you to be an undesirable state of affairs. Now, I would concede, I do think there is a difference between press freedom and television freedom. The one medium, the television one, if it shoots, if it moves [word indistinct] it's difficult to get stories into context, but it seems to me to, therefore, opt for the boring, just because one can't manage a competition seems to me a very desperate...

[Bishop, interrupting] Are you saying that ....

[Nel, interrupting] I think that you are wrong. Firstly, of course, I agree with you when you say that there should be a difference between press freedom and television freedom. There we agree, but on the question of the entertainment value and also .... [changes thought] yes, the entertainment value of news I think

that the first prerogative or the first very important factor that must be borne in mind when we watch a newscast is that it should be informative. We have many programs in television which are very entertaining and the SABC is going to get competition and it will make it more entertaining and I like the idea, and we have many dramas on television. But, when it comes to newscasts, I really think that it should be informative and it should not be entertaining and the newscasts should not be part of the commercial or ratings war between the different networks. That's what happens in America and the American public at the moment must be the worst informed public in the world because they only know ... [changes thought] they only have perceptions, they don't have information.

[Bishop] Just hold on. Peter Sullivan.

[Sullivan] Minister, instead of America let's look, perhaps, at Britain's newscasts. Do you seriously say that the SABC presents us with better information on what is happening in South Africa than the BBC presents Britain with what is happening there, and there is a great deal of competition in Britain in newscasts there.

[Nel] Okay, you are referring specifically to the reporting on South Africa. Now, what you would see or what you did see in the past and are not seeing at the moment, what you did see in the past on the British television, was more violence. And what happened, too — this is a very important objection that we have — is the showing of clippings of 30 seconds only showing violence in South Africa, shooting in South Africa, and that creates, of course, an impression that the whole country is up in flames which is a wrong impression. Now, if you want more .... [changes thought] to see more violence in South Africa, I mean, we must also bear in mind that in South Africa, not in Britain, but in South Africa we are at the moment experiencing a revolutionary onslaught and the people or those persons who are perpetrating the violence, who are committed to a revolution, they want the violence and they want the killings on television ...

[Myburgh, interrupting] May I interrupt?

[Nel] Just one moment. Because that conveys a message. It has been established all over the world that in revolutionary situations the revolutionary wants his message of violence, the terrorist attacks and whatever goes with it, he wants that on television to convey his message of violence and to intimidate ....

[Myburgh, interrupting] Minister, I also agree with part of what you said that television is a dramatic and difficult medium to manage, but then to tilt the other way is equally dangerous. One doesn't protect people from the truth, but the public is protected by the truth. And that if one ...

[Nel, interrupting] No, no, no. Wait a moment, wait a moment, wait a moment ...

[Myburgh, interrupting] Just one minute. If one isolates the public from any alternative and you create an entirely artificial sense of tranquillity then one is actually damaging the public interest almost as much as one is with a distorted television image.

[Nel] But Mr Myburgh you are not being fair at the moment. We don't want to shield the news from the public. In no way do we want to do that. I mean, there is no indication. We didn't say that. That's not our intention.

[Sullivan] But you are shielding the public from the news ...

[Nel, interrupting] Just a moment. And secondly by .... [changes thought] also, we do not want to create a false sense of tranquillity, or a false sense of security in our country. That's also not the intention, but when you have competition and as far as newscasts are concerned the newscasts tend to become less informative and more dramatic. That is not more .... [changes thought] you are not informing your public better. You are really reducing the level of information that you convey to the public.

[Myburgh] Mr Minister, if you will trust myself and Mr Sullivan and our proprietors to publish newspapers every day and every Sunday why won't you trust us with 45 minutes of displaying news visually as well?

[Nel] But I have explained the difference between television newscasts and newspaper reporting. Newspapers tend to cover a much wider spectrum and give a much wider selection to the reader. [general interruption] Wait a minute, let me just compare [words indistinct]. No, no, no. Wait, wait, wait. Let me just compare it. But in the case of television, we receive a news reporting of a few seconds, half a minute or a minute only, especially when you have competition among the different networks. Of course you must make it more interesting, you must make it more entertaining, and you are not informing the public in that particular manner. It is not a questinon of trusting anybody. It is a question of the nature, the very nature of the television medium.

[Sullivan] What of public opinion?

[Nel] Just wait [words indistinct]. The television medium, by just showing a little bit of what really happens, those bits, those (?things) are the truth in all probability, but it is 5 percent of the truth. It's not the whole truth. You cannot cover the whole spectrum. That is as a result of the nature of television. So, if you have in the country competition you will reduce what you see about any particular item.

Okay. Minister, can we just have Peter Sullivan? We've talked of that. We have got to move into this program now. We have quite an area to discuss. Peter Sullivan.

[Sullivan] Minister, I think what you are saying flies in the face of public opinion. Surely, the Bureau for Information must take some account of world opinion on having competing news networks and on public opinion in South Africa. If we went to the public and asked them would they prefer to have one newspaper or two, I have no doubt they would opt for two.

[Nel] Naturally. I happen to agree with you for the simple reason that the majority of the viewers would go for the entertainment value of the newscast.

[Sullivan] And you feel they ...

[Nel, interrupting] Wait a minute, wait a minute. For the entertainment value of the newscast and not for the information value of the newscast. And what I am saying is a simple, simple (?truth). I am saying that we have a lot of entertainment, we have a lot of drama on television as it is, and we don't need it that much in our newscasts. We need information on our newscasts.

[Sullivan , interrupting] And you are not letting the public ...

[Nel, interrupting] And SABC's newscast is compared with that of American networks, is more informative although I will concede less entrtaining.

[Myburgh] Less entertaining indeed, but if we come to entertainment, John, I wonder if we could, now that, Mr Minister, you have gone into show business I notice that today in Parliament that you have spent 1.5 million rands on the new record. Now, it seems to me for that sort of finance one could have got Frank Sinatra and the Andrews Sisters. Why is it the taxpayers' money should be used for the spontaneous expression of political joy, if this existed among the South African public, that people wanted to express racial harmony in song, why do we have to spend 1.5 million of taxpayers' money? Why don't we just leave it to people to do it spontaneously?

[Nel] Mr Myburgh, this new endeavor, this production of the song, is the most positive thing that I think we have done in this country for decades. What is wrong with 51 artists of different races, different colors, coming together, and singing together for South Africans, and by doing that, sending a message of hope and reconciliation and cooperation, a message of ...

[Myburgh, interrupting] Mr Minister, my voice is not good. I would sing for nothing.

[Nel] Wait a minute. just a moment.

[Bishop] Just hold on a minute, Myburgh.

[Nel] I wont't listen to you, Mr Myburgh, when you are singing, even if they pay me.

[Laughter]

[Nel] But what is wrong, what is really wrong with that? Let's be serious about that. What is really wrong with that? The Bureau for Information didn't grab this from the air. We have had scientific research done on this project and we have been told by experts that if we want to communicate with the masses of South Africa, if we want to send a message to the masses of South Africa, we should do it by way of a song. It is a very effective way of doing it. And in this particular instance we have artists, 51 artists, who are very well known in South Africa and some of them even internationally aclaimed. I cannot see the difficulty. This message, we can all support the message, we can all support the idea, we can all identify what the Bureau for Information is trying to do here. We are facing at the moment, in our country, forces of destruction and division and pessimism, people who want to bring about a situation of chaos in our country. Why should it be [words indistinct] government play a role to be a catalyst to present an opportunity for people, the masses, the majority of South Africans to articulate this kind of message. I cannot see the difficulty.

[Bishop] Sorry, what was that, Peter Sullivan?

[Sullivan] I think the reason that you can't do it is because the song you have written is meaningless tripe. It is a waste of taxpapers' money. That amount of money could be spent buying what? How many houses in Soweto?

[Nel] Mr Sullivan, if you are really interested in what you are saying, you are saying that a message of good hope, a message of reconciliation, a message of cooperation, a message of working together by all South Africans is not acceptable to you ...

[Sullivan, interrupting] No, no. What I am saying ...

[Bishop] Let him say...

[Nel, interrupting] Shouldn't we be fair, shouldn't we realize that the majority of South Africans are peaceful people. They want peace, they want reconciliation, they want to put the difficulties of the past behind them. And shouldn't we help them to articulate this message to get to the masses, to the millions of South Africans?

[Myburgh] I agree.

[Nel] What is wrong with that? And how can you say that is tripe? Isn't that what...

[Myburgh, interrupting] No, I am not sure that what Peter said was tripe. I think...

[Bishop, interrupting] Yes, he said it was meaningless tripe. Didn't you?

[Myburgh] Well, I think he said the lyrics were fairly puerile, I would say.

[Nel] The lyrics contain a message of hope and we must stand by it.

[Sullivan] I believe that what is meaningless tripe is to say to us that this song represents the feelings of all South Africans. In fact what it represents is the feelings of the Bureau for Information. The people have been paid to sing it, 8,000 rands a day, or 8,000 rands a performance. Those are not lyrics that are spontaneous from within South Africans. Those are lyrics that people have been asked to sign an agreement (?that they will sing them).

[Bishop] Wait a minute, Peter Sullivan. There are certainly well-known tunes that were fabricated, if you like, in the headquarters of advertising companies and have become extremely popular and hummable all over the world. Now, where does your logic fall down here?

[Sullivan] My logic falls down in that the taxpayers were never asked.

[Bishop] Ah, public monies. Is that the question? Well, Minister, the public money, it is the spending of public money.

[Nel] But surely...

[Myburgh, interrupting] Can I ask one more question?

[Bishop] Can we just have an answer about the public money?

[Nel] Surely the government has the duty to assist South Africans to articulate this kind of message. Surely we have a duty in this regard. I didn't say, Mr Sullivan, all South Africans, I said the majority of South Africans, and the majority of South Africans feel this way. Why shouldn't we express ourselves? Why shouldn't we express ourselves? [repeats himself] And as far as the money is concerned may I point out to you that it's less than the cost of a school being burned down and if we can create a new atmosphere, a new feeling, a very positive feeling in our country, surely we can make these savings.

[Myburgh] Minister, nobody objects to the idea of South Africans...

[Nel, interrupting] Thank you for the support...

[Myburgh, interrupting] Of all colors singing about racial harmony, but you know these things grow spontaneously. Every society has spontaneous songs. Sarie Marais, Waltzing Matilda, John Brown's Body, and the civil rights songs of the Americans of the sixties. But these things should develop organically and people will sing them free. If one tries to force-feed racial harmony...[changes thought] nobody is objecting to singing about racial harmony. It's clearly a thoroughly desirable activity. Nothing would please, I should think, anybody listening to this program tonight more if people, South Africans of all races, started singing about harmony, but let them feel that feeling spontaneously and not try and force-feed it commercially.

[Nel] So, what you are saying is that — this is being said against a background of a revolutionary onslaught, of people being intimidated, of people being murdered in our country. You are saying that no one should really take the lead to articulate a counteraction.

[Myburgh] No, sir, but I do say if the people...

[Nel, interrupting] If you want to articulate a counteraction in such a manner that the message is understood and the message is acceptable, if you want to do that it will cost money.

[Myburgh] You make your (?deeds) so wonderful that people want to sing about them.

[Bishop] All right, gentlemen.

[Nel] Just a second. But we are living in difficult times. A special effort is required at the moment to bring about peace and harmony and reconciliation in our country and I cannot for one moment see while at the one hand we are having this onslaught, at the other hand you are saying to me the government now, must now be sitting down and not doing anything...

[Bishop] Minister and gentlemen, can we now move on to the last part of this discussion? (?The) time is getting late. The credibility of the Bureau for Information — now, it has been suggested, minister, that there is only one source for news, this is a suspect source, tied to government needs. So, can we kick off with that?

[Nel] Oh, yes, the bureau has a task to convey the information about the unrest situation to the public at large and to the media. We have made it quite clear to the media when we started to play this role that we will give the information as we receive it as quickly as possible. Very often we also check the information where it is possible, and we have invited the media if there is any discrepancy in their versions and our versions of what happened to discuss the matter with us. Well, the media hasn't taken up our invitation on many occasions.

[Sullivan, interrupting] I beg your pardon, Minister. We have several times.

[Nel] Let me just complete this. We are dependent on the security forces for the information that we get and we publish it as soon as we get it. Now, comparing our situation with newspapers generally, I think that editors will recognize that in most cases when they report on crime (?under this) situation they also depend on the police, on the South African police, for their information and although they might present it as their news it is not the result of thier digging. It is [word indistinct] as a result of...

[Myburgh, interrupting] Can I just...

[Bishop, interrupting] We have got about 30 seconds...

[Myburgh] Can I just interrupt you there. You have said that the bureau is dependent on the security forces for news. Now, I accept, sir, that the intentions of the bureau are of the highest and most honorable.

[Nel] I can assure you that is the situation.

[Myburgh] I know you and the officials to be so, but one has a problem in news gathering anywhere if one depends on one source which is the security forces, who probably mostly are also extremely honorable people and there is no countervailing check, or independent checking of those facts, it becomes one-dimensional news and, therefore, it becomes news that lacks credibility. It gives rise to rumor. People cease to trust it. I may tell you, and I suspect my colleague, Mr Sullivan, has the same problem, we get phone calls about rumors by the hundred every day.

[Bishop] A quick 10 seconds from the minister, then we must go.

[Nel] I understand what Mr Myburgh is telling us and we know that this is a problem, but I think you can be assured we go out of our way to check and double-check our information and the public at large is very well informed of what's really taking place in South Africa at the moment.

'Degree of Realism' Noted At Nonaligned Summit

MB050531 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Emotional speeches and wild accusations have long characterized the debate that many critics abroad wage on South Africa. They were present once again in Harare this week at yet another international conference at which South Africa received top billing.

But amidst all the emotion and rhetoric, a degree of realism emerged — and it came from some surprising sources. Firstly, there was the Rev Jesse Jackson, a strident opponent of South Africa. He gave a warning on his return to Washington from Harare that South Africa could withstand sanctions longer than her neighbors. And, he said, South Africa could not be viewed by the outside world in isolation but had to be seen in a regional — in a southern African — context. These are two vital factors that need to be considered constantly by those bent on sanctions.

The other message Mr Jackson took back with him to the United States was that sanctions against South Africa would be counterproductive unless there was provision for aid to southern African countries. Such aid would, clearly, cost billions — not millions — and would need to be provided over a period of decades — not years. The United States, amongst others, has made it clear that she will not bail out those countries in southern Africa which are agitating for sanctions.

In general, the sanctions hysteria, in both Africa and the West, appears to be subsiding and there is a perceptible move away from the option of harsh, punitive sancitons: The sanctions that will inevitably come in the next month or so are likely to be less severe than was once envisaged in some quarters.

The proceedings in Harare also saw Sam Nujoma of SWAPO express readiness to sign a ceasefire and negotiate with South Africa on South-West Africa and Dr Fidel Castro of Cuba outline the conditions under which he would withdraw his troops from Angola.

As in the case of Mr Jackson, the motivations of Mr Nujoma and Dr Castro are far removed from those of South Africa, but there is significance in both statements. They come at a time of particularly severe international pressure on South Africa — at a time when the prounouncements of some critics would indicate that they were hoping for an imminent knock-out blow.

Mr Nujoma's statement is an acknowledgement that there will be no knock-out blow - not even a knock-down - that the reality is that it is with the present South African Government that SWAPO will have to negotiate now and in the future. South Africa has held talks with both SWAPO and Angola in the past but there have never been direct negotiations with Cuba, which is an important factor in the South-West African equation. Dr Castro's statement could possibly open the door for new moves on the South-West African issue.

On the economic front, there are signs of upward mobility in the economy: On the political front, there seem to be fresh international perspectives on the vital and indispensable role that South Africa plays, and must play, in southern Africa.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha Visits Japan

Statement Released to Press

MB040843 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0839 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 4, SAPA — The key to South Africa's future progress was a commitment on the part of the African National Congress and others to abandon violence and to proceed with peaceful means, the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, told his Japanese counterpart today.

In a statement released to the press here containing remarks to Mr Tadashi Kuranari in a meeting in Tokyo that lasted an hour, Mr Botha said the urgent need was for opposing groups in South Africa to get together and commit themselves to the same goals.

The goal of the South African Government did not differ from that of other governments — it sought an end to violence.

"It wants to negotiate with the leaders of all the communities on a new constitutional order for the country. It has already taken initiatives in this respect. The urgent need now is to get the opposing groups in South Africa to commit themselves to the same goals. To abandon their strategy of violence and also to engage in peaceful negotiations."

Mr Botha said that during its stay the Commonwealth Group of Eminent Persons had impressed upon the South African Government that further reform measures should be accompanied by matching commitments on the part of the ANC and others.

The South African Government was to release Nelson Mandela and unban the ANC and other organisations but with commensurate commitments by them to "suspend" violence and participate in negotiations.

The South African Government was not required to act unilaterally but the initiative ended — in the government's opinion prematurely "because of unwillingness on the part of the EPG to further address South Africa's concerns in respect of their concept of ending violence."

"The South African Government cannot accept that these parties should be given the right to resume violence if negotiations should not be going their way, a right implied in the concept of suspension in the EPG formula."

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, had said his mandate from the European Council [as received] was to ensure a "realistic and fair alternative to violence and economic warfare"

It included the same formula for the release of Mandela and other political prisoners and unbanning on the ANC and other organisations.

Mr Botha said it remained for the adversary groups to be persuaded to abandon violence and commit themselves to peaceful negotiations.

"It is for the ANC and other similar organisations to come into the open and reveal their intentions. Is it to shed their communist objectives and join with other South Africans in producing a genuinely democratic political system for a country which belongs to them all? Or is it to pursue their revolutionary strategy of continued violence aimed at achieving a Marxist dictatorship as their dominant communist component would want?"

Mr Botha said all South Africans who were committed to the achievement of democracy looked to democratic governments for support in their endeavour to negotiate a constitution.

KYODO Interview

OW050139 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 5 KYODO — Japanese who do business in South Africa are serving the best interests of their country, South African Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha said in an interview here Thursday evening.

Japanese technology has done much to benefit black South Africans, he said in an interview with *Kyodo News Service*.

"Millions of black people drive Japanese cars, millions of black people use your radios," he said. "Now I don't understand this nonsense. Why forbid them to have it ... only for other countries to take your market?"

Botha had been told by Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari in a one-hour meeting earlier Thursday that Japan will have to impose further sanctions against South Africa unless it scraps its policy of apartheid, or racial segregation.

The Foreign Ministry has repeatedly stated that Japan will adopt sanctions in line with those taken by the United States and Western Europe.

Japan was South Africa's second-largest trading partner last year, and was the leading importer of South African coal (8.4 million tons), and iron ore (8 million tons). Japan is also dependent on South Africa for over 50 percent of supplies of several important metals that are crucial for steel and electronics industries.

Japan and South Africa do not have full diplomatic relations, and the foreign ministers' meeting was the first high-level contact between the two nations.

Botha, here for a five-day stay until Sunday on the first stop of an Asia tour in which he will also visit Hong Kong and Taiwan, said South Africa should diversify trade, especially in Asia.

"I personally believe we should diversify our trade. We should concentrate on the Far East, with Japan as the leader, (as well as trading with) Taiwan, Singapore, and other countries in this region, because the truth is that we are not racist," he said.

Botha, who besides meeting with Kuranari met members of the Diet and business leaders Thursday afternoon, said his main reason for coming to Japan is to "ensure that the Japanese Government is informed firsthand of the situation in South Africa."

He emphasized that South Africa "must change, we must remove racial discrimination," but reiterated that his country will not bow to pressure from economic sanctions, which he said would only delay the dismantling of apartheid.

Botha said that though his government has repealed and amended "over 50 laws"in the past half year to remove discrimination, "we get no credit for it."

Television Interview

OW041435 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 4 Sep 86

[From the "News Center 9" program: interview with South African Foreign Minister R. F. Botha, currently visiting Japan, by NHK newscaster Taro Kimura — recorded "earlier in the day"; interview conducted in English with Japanese translation in subtitles; the following is transcribed from the English]

[Text] [Kimura] Mr Foreign Minister, we have reports from Johannesburg saying that tension is rising high in Soweto, and also there is bomb blast in Durban. It seems that the unrest in your country never ends. Do you have any perspective of ending all these problems?

[Botha] Yes. Yes, if those perpetrating violence could be discouraged from doing that, but they are not discouraged. The problem is at the present moment, by these threats of sanctions against my government, the impression is being created inside South Africa that those perpetrating violence can continue with it, and the result is that they are encouraged to carry on their violence in the hope that in that way the violence will force other governments — like the Japanese Government and industrialized countries — to institute more sanctions against us.

[Kimura] You put blame on the violence and also you put blame on sanctions of the other countries, but don't you think that you also can blame the cause that provokes the violence and the sanctions — namely, your basic policy of apartheid? Do you have any plan of removing or is it possible to remove this basic policy?

[Botha] This is what we do not understand. I am very glad you put this question to me. My government is committed to remove apartheid....

[Kimura, interrupting] To remove?

[Botha] To remove it, and we have a long list of reforms introduced just recently. Over the past few months we have changed

over 34-35 laws. We repealed the pass laws which discriminated against black people; influx control of black people was lifted; the white preference in the immigration law was canceled and withdrawn; in our sports, practices have been desegregated; our labor legislation desegregated; we repealed the law that prevented marriages across color lines; we have declared ourselves willing to share power with all leaders on only one condition, and that is they must abandon violence. Now it seems to me the more we reform, the more laws we repeal, the more the clamor and demands are for punitive measures against my country.

[Kimura] Mr Foreign Minister, you talked of changes. We heard of lots of changes from South Africa, but will blacks have the right to choose their own government, or will blacks have the freedom to choose wherever they would like to live, or will blacks have the right to choose where to get education? Will blacks have all these rights in the near future?

[Botha] The important point I want to mention to you is that we have already introduced vast changes, dramatic changes, and we stand ready to share power — this is the key — with all black communities on the basis of agreement, negotiations to which we all must agree.

[Kimura] Sorry, I have to repeat my question, probably. Will blacks have all the rights that I have mentioned in the near future, and if it is so, when will it be?

[Botha] We stand for equal opportunities for all our people and the removal of racial discrimination, but if we are threatened, if the impression is created we are not changing, then of course those who do not want to come out and negotiate with us will not do so. As a matter of fact, I think you will be aware of the large-scale intimidation that is taking place by black groups against blacks. A large number of the black people that were tragically killed in South Africa during the past months were killed by black people who do not want them to come out and sit with us around a conference table to determine a new constitutional order for South Africa.

[Kimura] Mr Foreign Minister, what you said, you remind me of what Mr Ian Smith told us decades ago, but anyway, you being a diplomat for a long time — and I understand a good one — you should be aware of the criticism and the condemnation of the other world of your system. Why aren't these voices heard and reflected in your policies?

[Botha] I don't think I understand your question because we are very much aware of mistakes that we have made in the past, and as foreign minister I am very much aware of the world criticism of our policies. I am not here to try and defend practices that I cannot defend, but we have changed them. We are on the way to introduce more changes, but it will be South Africans — black and white — that must determine our future.

[Kimura] Let me put my question this way. Despite Mrs Thatcher's and Mr Reagan's reluctance, it seems that sanctions against South Africa will escalate and will be obliged to escalate. What you're saying is it's as if you're saying, leave South Africa to South Africans. Can you cope with cutting all relations with the outside world and living all by yourself?

[Botha] No, that is not our purpose. It is not South Africa seeking this, and I repeat to you, we have committed ourselves to remove apartheid. What we now ask for is to be left alone so that South Africans, black and white, can work out a new constitutional order based on fundamental democratic principles which I am sure civilized governments all over the world can subscribe to.

[Kimura] Can you give us a timetable of what you have lined up?

[Botha] I cannot give a timetable for the simple reason that we are confronted at present by a large-scale intimidation campaign, intimidating black leaders who want to come and talk to us and negotiate with us. So the time scale will depend on the extent of the sanctions campaign, the pressures that are being exerted against us; the longer these pressures, the more sanctions, the greater the delay.

[Kimura] It's actually very hard for us to understand that if we take our hands off South Africa, you will have faster development in your country. But anyway, for us, speaking to a people who justify banning all the freedom of press and also not giving three-quarters of the population the voting right, it is like going through a time tunnel and meeting with people of centuries ago. I mean, can we expect that at some time we can share the same sense of values?

[Botha] I am very glad you made that statement because it was not really a question, but I am glad you made it. It is, with respect, not true what you have said now. South African black people enjoy more fundamental rights legally and politically than the majority in the whole of Africa. What we have done is we have restricted the irresponsible visual material of violence because it instigated violence. There have been media representatives who actually encouraged violence in order to photograph it and send it abroad. Now, through this violence innocent black people got killed. It is my government's responsibility to try and protect all our citizens, black and white. These are the facts.

[Kimura] Maybe I should reply to your statement as a pressman. What exactly you said is what we call a banning of the freedom of the press, and I don't think I have understood you, and I don't think we have agreed, but I appreciate you being with us and answering my sometimes naughty questions. Thank you very much.

[Botha] You're welcome. Thank you for the opportunity.

Agreement on Trade Reached with Taiwan

MB031214 Johannesburg International Service in English GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The Republic of China and South Africa have agreed to promote bilateral trade and cooperation in industry. The decision was reached at the eighth Sino-South African economic and technical cooperation conference which opened in Taipei on Monday.

The South African minister of trade and commerce, Dr Dawid de Villers, led the South African delegation at the 4-day talks

and the Chinese delegation was led by the economic minister, Mr Li Ta-hai.

Trade between the two countries totaled nearly $40 million in 1985.

WEEKLY MAIL 29 Aug-4 Sep 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB310719 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 29 Aug-4 Sep 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] **State of Emergency Detentions**

The government has yet to update the list of 8,551 names of people detained under the Emergency regulations. The list was released two weeks ago. It applies only to those detained in the first month of the Emergency and does not apply to those held for less than 30 days. A representative for the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) said that their initial estimate of a total of about 12,000 people having been detained under the Emergency regulations was far too low. If all those in hiding as a result of the crackdown were added to the list, the number could be as high as 50,000 the representative said.

Detentions By Organisation

The following is a breakdown of detainees who have been identified by the Detainees Parents Support Committee. Although it is not drawn from a comprehensive list, it is used to give an indication of which areas and which interest groups are most affected by the Emergency.

[Pwv - Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging; Tvl - Transvaal; EC - East Cape; NC - North Cape; WC - West Cape; Ntl - Natal; Ofs - Orange Free State; Unk - Unknown]

[All figures as received]

	Pwv	Tvl	EC	NC	WC	Ntl	Ofs	Unk	Total
students/ scholars/ teachers	251	109	68	25	63	128	58	5	707
unionist/ workers	118	42	37	16	19	51	47	44	374
public/ political	253	126	271	30	51	115	44	6	896
clergy/ laymen	27	19	26	7	15	13	1	4	112
media	4	0	8	0	5	0	0	0	17
other/ unknown	624	274	1119	115	781	240	156	51	3460
total	1277	670	1529	193	934	547	306	110	5566

Conscientious Objection

A total of 1,059 people have applied to be classified as religious objectors by the Board for Religious Objections, according to the board's chairman, Mr Justice JW Edeling.

He said the board, which was established over two years ago, had heard a total of 936 applications, while 123 applications were withdrawn. The applications of 15 objectors had been refused, he said . Those who are not accepted by the Board as religious objectors are liable for a possible six years imprisonment.

Aid to "Independent Homelands"

"Direct financial assistance" increased from a total of R307.8 million in the 1981/2 financial year to an estimated R773.6 million in the current financial year.

Direct financial assistance to Transkei rose from R153.7 million to R300.3 million. The correspnding amounts for Venda were from R56.8 million to R133 million, for Ciskei R165.4 million (for the 1982/3 financial year) to R224.7 million, and for Bophuthatswawna from R79.9 million to an estimated R115.67 million. This does not include transfer payments, loans and "other specified assistance". If these were included , the figures for the Transkei, for example, would be from R289.1 million to R740.7 millon this year.

Police Expansion

The government aims to increase the ratio of policemen for every 1,000 South Africans from the present 1.7 to 2.9 by next year, said the minister of law and order, Louis le Grange. He said the government's goal was 87,000 policemen wth an additional 7,000 Railway Police, bringing the total police force to 94,000. He said that at present 3,517 students were being trained at various police colleges. Two years ago South Africa had a total of 46,660 policemen.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

Banned for possession: *The Freedom Fighters' Manual*, CIA Publishers' Sabotage Manual (Grove Press, New York); *Profile of a Civil War — Conscripted To Serve Apartheid — No Justice No Peace* (Kairos Co-Cord Committee, Braamfontein); *Umsebenze*, No 3, 1985 (South African Communist Party); *A Tribute To Our Comrades Who Were Killed Monday 3.3.86* — pamphlet (Cape Youth Congress); *We Salute the ANC Seven*, LamaBhunu Agqibelsile (Cape Youth Congress); *Africa, Our Africa* (Africanist Patriotic Front); *Southern African Labour and Education Project Study Notes for Workers* — Sifuna Konke (SALEP).

Banned for Distribution: *One Oppressor, One Bullet*; *Africa, Our Africa*; and *Land, Freedom, Education* (all by the Alliance of Black Reforemd Christians in SA); [passage omitted] *Angola: The Path of Struggle and Labour* (Vladislav Dmitrenko); *What is Scientific Communism*? (Leonid Seleznev, Vladimir Fetisov); *No to Colonialism. No to Racism (Novosti Press Agency);* [passage omitted]

Unbanned: *Freud for Beginners* (Richard Appignanesi); *Thunderheads* (Colin Sharp); *The Green Man* (Kingsley Amis); *The Struggle Against Fascism in Germany* (Leon Trotsky); *The Legacy of Rosa Luxemburg* (Norman Geras).

Prisoner of Conscience

Titus Mafolo, 33, United Democratic Front [UDF] National Executive member, has been held in Pretoria under the Emergency regulations since June 12.

Mafolo has been politically active since the early seventies. Five years ago he helped set up the Pretoria community newspaper, *The Eye. He is currently the Transvaal UDF Treasurer, an* executive member of the Atteridgville/Saulsville Residents' Association (Asro), as well as being a member of the UDF National Executive.

During the last Emergency he was detained for six weeks.

There have also been several recent attempts on his life. In December last year, at the time of the Pretoria consumer boycott, he was followed by what was allegedly a policecar and several shots were fired at him while he was driving. He fled the car and the armed men confiscated it. A month later a group of armed men fired shots at his house and then jumped over the wall and removed the cartridges. In March this year shots were fired at his mother while she was at home — allegedly by town council police. Mafolo is married with two children.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

CITIZEN on ANC Terrorism

"In Harare, at the Non-Aligned Movement's [NAM] summit, the African National Congress puts on the suave face of practised diplomacy, suggesting it is anything but a terrorist movement," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 3 September. "But at the same time as it adopts the mantle of a 'wronged' organisation striving for the liberation of its oppressed people, its minions in South Africa hand a limpet mine in at a parcel counter of a Durban store during the busy lunch-hour." *The Citizen* believes that "by its actions, the ANC makes a mockery of its claims to be a movement that confines itself to fighting a just battle." However, "this terrible lack of concern for human life and suffering does not place the ANC beyond the pale in world capitals; does not stop liberals, politicians and businessmen here from calling for the unbanning of the organisation, or from having talks with it." The paper believes that the country does not need "death and destruction in the name of liberation," but "peaceful change in the name of a new South Africa."

SOWETAN on Funeral Restrictions

"The restriction placed on the planned mass funeral of rent protest victims will come as a shock, and anger many people, especially those who were preparing to bury the dead in a dignified and fitting manner," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 3 September. "By placing strigent restrictions on the funeral, the police believe they will be stopping unrest occurring at the funerals. The people might be stopped from holding a mass funeral, but in spirit they will be burying their people in a suitable fashion." The editorial says that it is afraid that "those short-sighted officials who tried to push with the rent evictions when it was plain that the matter was not so simple, have made the rent issue the biggest rallying point for blacks throughout the country. There is very little that can now be accomplished to sort the matter out. Tempers are too high and emotions raw. The ban on the arrangements for the mass funerals will not improve things."

STAR on NAM Summit

Referring to the NAM summit in Harare a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 3 September says: "Here are hundreds of the world's poorest nation gathering in opulent style to hit at the exploitation and double standards of others. Here are pious condemnations of apartheid coming from countries with the most dubious human rights records." The editorial says that from South Africa's perspective "there must be some sadness as well as cynicism about meetings such as this. South Africa is more truly African than, say Libya, yet at Harare its only role is whipping-boy." Despite President Botha's repeated call to Africa's leadrs to "bury differences and join with South Africa in 'reviving our dying continent,' " it will "find no takers." "South Africa will continue as before — trading surreptitiously with black African states, despite the calls for more isolation, and enjoying diplomatic relations with very few. Apartheid stands between this country and its true international destiny."

STAR on Government 'Arrogance'

A second editorial on the same page says that Parliamentary debates can "achieve something real by focusing on South Africa's major issues." The paper finds it astonishing tht the mass deaths in Soweto last week were considered "not suitable for discussion." "Now, after an unusual crisis in parliamentary ranks, better sense has prevailed. A cabinet minister has offered a public apology for ignoring protocol, time has been set aside for a debate on Soweto, and the implications of recent unrest will be discussed after all. The fact that this episode could take place at all is a commentary on government arrogance," says the editorial.

Unrest Reviewed

On page 16 of *The Star* Hannes de Wet reports on a speech delivered by the director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at Pretoria University, Professor Mike Hough, at the annual conference of the Security Association of South Africa in Johannesburg. Professor Hough gives an overview of the unrest which started on 3 September 1984. De Wet writes that "the total direct unrest damage is currently about R211 million. Professor Hough said that neither the UDF [United Democratic Front], nor AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization], nor the ANC were in control of the unrest. 'In certain instances the situation even seems to have approached a form of anarchy,' " according to Professor Hough. " 'Compared with previous unrest cycles in South Africa, such as the 1976/77 riots, the current cycle, starting in September 1984, is the most widespread, the longest, the most intense and the most organised.' " De Wet writes that the "creating of so-called alternative structures such as people's courts, street committees and the concept of people's education illustrated that the unrest went further than demands for the restructuring of existing institutions. It was in fact a direct challenge to the Government's authority and legitimacy." Professor Hough believes that there was also a definite attempt to combine or integrate the unrest and the revolutionary campaign.

" 'It is clear that the elimination of unrest and revolutionary potential should be a priority — but this will require both furtherreform and the maintenance of law and order to provide conditions under which reform can take place,' " says Professor Hough.

Public Money Spent on Song

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 3 September says: "The dilemma of the business community is clear: if it hopes to survive it must gather its courage, invest, trade and make profits. It must repair its own confidence and restore the confidence of others. It must show faith in the future." However, the paper is concerned that if the business community does so, the government will "confiscate half the profits to spend on songs and such-like." The paper says Deputy Minister of Information Louis Nel is launching himself as an "impresario at the public expense."

'Fragile Optimism' in Business

The economics reporter writes on the same page: "Business confidence, while continuing to frustrate government's best-laid plans for economic recovery, appears to be making a modest comeback." Businessmen interviewed in recent weeks indicate two reasons for the change: First, "pessimism doesn't feel good. To be pessimistic is to admit, among other things, that the chances of making a profit are not very good. Businessmen do not like to think this way, and so will find reasons, after a while, for thinking well of a desperate situation." Second, "there is a very widely accepted sense that the country has stabilised — even if at a very low level." For most businessmen the shift in mood is "less a fundamental improvement in confidence than a decision to act in the face of an accepted absence of confidence," says the reporter. "Based on an acceptance of bad news rather than on any good news, it is a fragile optimism — one vulnerable to a new rash of bombs or a drop in the gold price. Real confidence — and lasting economic improvement — still demand real political solutions."

CAPE TIMES on Bureau for Information

"The sooner the government dissolves the Bureau for Information the better, " says a page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 2 September. "Since the state of emergency was declared on June 12 the Bureau has provided a skimpy and inadequate account of government security actions, so much so that few South Africans know today what is going on in their own country." The editorial says that South Africans "do not need misinformation nor do they need inaccurate news, fed by a gorvernment-controlled agency whose credibility is in tatters. Newspapers, already restricted by a plethora of legal restraints, are best suited to provide balanced and reliable reports on what is going on in South Africa. The Bureau for Information has proved beyond all doubt that it is unable to keep up with the news. It should be closed down immediately before it does any more damage."

CAPE TIMES on Tax Structure Report

A page 6 editorial in *Cape Times* comments on the postponement of the Margo Commission report about the country's tax structure. The editorial says that the "government's failure to anticipate the problems speaks volumes about its lack of understanding when it comes to financial matters." The size of the commission has made consensus impossible and thereby leaves South Africans "in limbo on the nation's tax structure, the very heart of the nation's finances." The editorial also says that there are "almost no grounds for assuming that the Margo proposals will be accepted in their entirety even if they are unanimous, and even less reason to beleive that those proposals accepted will not be changed after they are implemented. The business community has no way of knowing where it stands."

Citizens Should Prepare Against Terrorism

A page 14 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 2 September comments on community efforts to prepare itself against terrorist attacks and says that certain requirements should be met: "Preparation must take place within the larger framework of security, for which the police and the armed forces are responsible. If this does not happen, we will be faced with a fifth army column which will only make the work of the police and the armed forces more difficult and the security situaiton will be endangered. One must not lose sight of the fact that readiness in the sense of a cocked gun at hand is only part of the security strategy. Everyone has the duty to contribute to the improvement of a climate where violence should not flourish."

TRANSVALER on Trade With East

A second editorial on the same page says that the announcement that this week Foreign Minister Pik Botha will visit Japan and thereafter Taiwan while Minister of Trade and Industry Dawie de Villiers is also in Taiwan is for obvious reasons not widely publicized. The editorial says that oriental businesses have always shown particular interest in Africa since they realize that the treasure of raw minerals which South Africa offers can be of use." However, the editorial also says that Japan and Taiwan are not the "only windows to the East. With the fast industrial development in other noncommunist countries the prospects of trade negotiations in that part of the world look rosy."

BEELD on Proposed Black Township

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 30 August says: "The fuss that is made about Norweto, the proposed black town which may be built northwest of Sandton, explains the authorities' hesitance since the late sixties to supply ground for black townships." "It appears that white communities want the black labor but not the trouble of a black township near them." The editorial says there are good reasons why people "object to another soulless 'location' alongside one of the richest neighborhoods." *Beeld* suggests that two types of black towns be created: "one for the established middle-class people, and the other on the South American pattern, for newcomers who must still get a foot into the economic door." But the editorial says that for the latter type of town there is "no place northwest of Johannesburg."

Government to Improve Information Service

Correspondent "Dawie" writes in his "From My Political Pen" column on the same page that the government must sharpen its information attempts considerably. "It is necessary because the propaganda struggle is a key factor in the revolutionary attack which the government has to face." The correspondent refers to the discrepancy between the Bureau for Information announcing that 13 people died in the Soweto unrest and the newspapers

publishing that 21 people had in fact died. He says that this made the newspapers that published the Bureau's version look silly, as well as making the bureau itself look silly. He says that this incident "indicates that the bureau does not offer such a reliable and thorough service to the public as what professional journalists do." He says that "democracy places heavy demands on effective communication. He says there is no other way to ensure success against revolutionary forces who want to destroy democratic freedom."

BEELD on Soweto Deaths

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 1 September says "the fact more than 20 people lost their lives last week in unrest in Soweto, is an issue which begs thorough investigation." *Beeld* suggests that Houghton MP Helen Suzman's proposals that an independent investigation be done so that all uncertainty surrounding the event be cleared, be considered.

BEELD on Business Confidence

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 3 September says: "In the midst of all the sanctions threats which are daily thrown at South Africa, it is very encouraging that ASSOCOM's [Associated Chambers of Commerce] confidence index rose so solidly in the first half of the year." However, the editorial also warns that it is too early to be optimistic about the repair of the economy. "The authorities' real attempts these last 4 months to establish law and order, must get the greatest credit." The editorial also says that the ANC knows that it can take over the country if only it can break down the economy. "The improvement in confidence must now be maintained to prevent this."

REPUBLIKEIN on Namibia Sanctions

A page 6 editorial in Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 2 September says: "Minister Andreas Shipanga [Mining Affairs, Nature Conservation and Tourism] has hit the nail on the head when he said last week that SWA/Namibia has done everything which the international community expects from South Africa," However, "it appears that SWA/Namibia is included in the sanctions and boycotts which are aimed at RSA." The editorial says that in SWA/Namibia: "No individual is per se excluded from participation in state government;" "political domination of one group over another does not exist;" "the 'petty' apartheid that exists is more insignificant than that which exists in other countries;" and "no particular party is a banned organisation." The editorial says that the simple truth is that the world has no case against SWA/Namibia. "If the international community had any sense of fairplay it would have dealt differently with us."